FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

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U.S. GROUP REFUTES ARMS INFERIORITY CLAIMS

LD182332 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] In a recent study the Washington-based Center for Defense Information has described President Reagan's claim of American inferiority to the Soviet Union in nuclear weaponry as both wrong and dangerous. The unofficial center is headed by the retired Rear Adm Gene LaRocque. We bring you comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev. The report entitled "U.S.-Soviet Military Facts," said that an examination of more than 100 measures of comparative military capabilities failed to support President Reagan's claim of American inferiority. The data in the report cover all major areas of Soviet and American arsenals. Its main conclusions are that the United States has always had more strategic nuclear weapons than the Soviet Union. The United States has clearly more seaborne and airborne strategic nuclear weapons while the Soviet Union has more land-based nuclear weapons. The U.S. and its NATO allies have outspent the Warsaw Treaty countries for many years. NATO navies have 428 major surface combat ships. The Warsaw Treaty has only 281.

In addition to these facts, the Washington-based Center for Defense Information cites in its report a rather interesting fact. At one of the recent center hearings, key administration and Senate officials were asked whether they would swap the overall American military capability for that of the Soviet Union. None said they would. But why not do it, even hypothetically, if the Soviet Union is superior to the United States, as the administration claims? Reports refuting official claims of American superiority seldom appear in the United States, and even if they do appear, they are either ignored by the so-called free press, or are simply lost in the avalanche of stories and statements about how backward the United States is. The fact is that once American officials publicly say that there is parity between the Soviet Union and the United States, they will have to admit that military threat to world peace comes from the United States, not the Soviet Union, and that the arms race is whipped up by the United States and not the Soviet Union and that achieving military superiority is an American dream, not Soviet.

Given all this, can you imagine President Reagan or Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger or any other administration official refuting their own allegations about the Soviet threat and American inferiority? Never. At closed door Senate hearings they would praise American might to the skies, saying that it is second to none, but while in public they would frighten Americans with their Soviet threat to add several more billions of dollars to the arms race.

The UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL devoted a mere 50 lines to the report prepared by the Washington-based Center for Defense Information. None of the other major international news agencies as much as mentioned it. The report which gives facts and figures about the American military machine and refutes the President's claim of American inferiority hasn't been mentioned either by major TV networks or local radio stations. The report is a private and honest voice in the official wilderness. But why keep so silent about this report? Is it because the Reagan administration, the Pentagon and the big press are deceiving the public with their Soviet threat stories?

U.S. 'EXPLANATIONS' OF NUCLEAR PLAN REJECTED

PM161537 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Sep 82 p 3

[K. Maksimov "Commentary": "The Secretary Sends Dispatches..."]

[Text] The time for justifications has evidently arrived for the U.S. administration. Only a few days ago it became public knowledge that the American military department has completed the elaboration of a new strategic plan aimed at ensuring U.S. "potential for waging a protracted nuclear war with the Soviet Union," yet Washington has already been forced to provide explanations on this score.

Literally immediately after an article about the notorious plan appeared in the LOS ANGELES TIMES, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger hurried to send a personal letter to 70 American and foreign newspapers.

The Reagan administration's policy, the secretary laments in the letter, has been given a "completely distorted" interpretation. Washington, it seems, is planning neither a "limited" nuclear conflict nor a first nuclear strike. On the contrary! "Our entire strategy," Weinberger asserts, "is aimed at preventing any war, above all a nuclear war."

In general, the head of the American military department is characterized by a different, far more belligerent tone. But this time he had no choice but to appear as a "dove." What can you do if familiarization with a new strategic doctrine elaborated on the President's own orders, which could become official, has caused many people in the world to liken the American capital to a "madhouse"?!

The point is, the LOS ANGELES TIMES writes, that President Reagan's strategic doctrine goes even further in formulating the position on military operations in the course of a nuclear war than the notorious Carter Directive 59. Reagan sets the goal of securing victory in a "protracted nuclear war." You might think the Washington strategists have their heads in the clouds. After all, it is clear to every sensible person that the aggressor's actions, whatever they are called -- a "limited nuclear war," a "preemptive nuclear strike" and so forth -- will inevitably and inescapably lead to a retaliatory strike. Are not assertions that a nuclear war can be confined within some kind of bounds and that victory can be secured in such a war wild ravings in themselves?!

Since the United States intends to secure this "victory" in the West European theater, its NATO allies were the first to get indignant. So much so that they did not really mind what they said. What is the point of bowing and scraping if the very existence of European civilization is at stake?

The SUNDAY TELEGRAPH newspaper, which is close to the British Conservatives, wrote, for instance: "How can any statesman in his right mind talk of victory when it is a matter of destruction on the scale which could result from a prolonged exchange of thermonuclear strikes? What that really means is making the world a desert and calling it victory." "It is simply insane to believe that a further increase in nuclear arsenals can create preconditions for guaranteed victory," London's SUNDAY TIMES echoes. And the influential GUARDIAN puts it even more bluntly. "What we are up against," it writes, "is a foolhardy scheme for the destruction of the Northern Hemisphere, followed by a victory parade, and it seems that this scheme is about to be signed by the 'boss'.... It is hard to exaggerate the damage being done to Atlantic solidarity by the idiotic projects now emerging in Washington." The GUARDIAN even proposes that West Europeans consider the question of breaking with NATO so as to dissociate themselves from the insane nuclear doctrines of the allies across the ocean.

After such loud slaps in the face, it is not surprising that the U.S. defense secretary attempted to do something to pacify the allies by showering them with hypocritical assurances of his "love of peace." All the same, a fact is a fact: Weinberger did not deny the existence of the plan itself. Moreover, he made it clear that Washington is still preparing for nuclear conflict, stating: "We must have the capability to survive and inflict a retaliatory strike." In view of the fact that the Soviet Union has made a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, it is obvious that expatiations about a "retaliatory strike" are malicious lies, and what we are really talking about is U.S. preparations for aggression using nuclear weapons.

The head of the U.S. military department had no sooner sent out his messages all over the world than the American magazine COUNTERSPY published an article reporting that Army regulations adopted in the United States even point to the "usefulness" of a "limited nuclear war."

Against this background, Weinberger's justifcations could hardly appear convincing. And it is quite natural that people in Europe did not believe them. "Weinberger could not convince the critics of U.S. nuclear strategy that Washington is not planning to wage a nuclear war," London's THE TIMES stressed. Many other recipients of the U.S. defense secretary's letter hold the same view. There can be no justification for nuclear madness.

PRAVDA ON U.S., USSR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE STANDS

PM171[illegible]9 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by B. Davydov: "Nuclear-Free Zones: Two Approaches"]

[Text] September has brought a new upsurge in the antiwar movement. Almost every day demonstrations, meetings and collections of signatures take place in dozens of countries, demanding elimination of the threat of nuclear catastrophe looming over mankind. Various measures can bring mankind closer to this goal. They include the creation of zones free of nuclear weapons.

This problem is now being actively discussed in northern Europe, the Balkans and the countries of the Mediterranean, the Near East, the Pacific and Indian Oceans, African and Asia. The question of nuclear-free zones was raised at the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament. A memorandum submitted at the session by the Soviet Union noted: "Many states believe that an important part in curtailing the nuclear arms race belongs to the formation of geographical zones where these weapons must be neither created nor deployed.... The Soviet Union treats these initiatives positively."

This idea already has a history. Back in 1957 the Polish Government put forward a proposal for creating a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe. It suggested involving in it four states -- Poland, The CSSR, the GDR and the FRG. The draft envisaged that the countries taking part should not produce or stockpile nuclear weapons on their territories. Supporting this initiative, the Soviet Government urged the nuclear powers at the time to undertake to view the territories of the states within such a zone as excluded from the sphere of use of nuclear weapons.

Subsequently, the key provisions of the concept of the nuclear-free zone were made more specific in international discussion. As a result they now look perfectly specific. It is envisaged that nuclear-free states belonging to a zone should pledge not to produce, acquire or allow the deployment of nuclear weapons on their territories while the nuclear states would adopt related commitments to respect and not to violate their nuclear-free status and to renounce the use and threat of nuclear weapons against countries belonging to the zone. This "balance of commitments" would really ensure the effectiveness of nuclear-free status. Not only whole continents or extensive regions but individual states could be nuclear-free zones.

As quite often happens in the disarmament sphere, the plan for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe came up against a negative position on the part of the Western countries, primarily the United States. It was not implemented. However, the actual idea gained supporters in many parts of the world. The formulation of such a zone in international law first occurred in 1967. This was the "Tlatelolco Treaty" on the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America.

The question of realizing Finland's initiative on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, which it has been promoting since 1963, is still on the agenda. The significance of this proposal increased still further in connection with the NATO decision imposed by Washington to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. The NATO members in northern Europe -- Norway and Denmark -- officially state that they refuse to deploy nuclear weapons in peacetime.

However, "if military actions are initiated" the Pentagon and NATO plan to use the airfields on these countries' territory to base bombers carrying nuclear weapons. It is also known that the assumed trajectories of the U.S. cruise missiles which it is planned to deploy, particularly in the British Isles, would pass over the territory not only of NATO countries but of Sweden and Finland. Considering this threat to their states, the foreign ministers of Denmark, Norway, Iceland, Sweden and Finland have frequently expressed interest in creating a nuclear-free zone in the north of the continent. The conference of representatives of the social democratic parties and trade union associations of the Nordic countries held this summer in the Norwegian city of Sandefjord also called for vigorous actions in this direction.

For its part the Soviet Union has frequently confirmed its positive attitude toward Finland's idea and has expressed readiness to conclude a multilateral agreement with the countries belonging to the zone or agreements with each of them individually, undertaking not to use nuclear weapons against them. Here the USSR does not make its commitments conditional on a positive attitude toward the zone on the part of the other nuclear powers, although understandably the members of the zone would be more secure if guarantees to respect their nuclear-free status were also given by the NATO nuclear powers.

The Soviet Union does not even rule out the possibility, in the context of the creation of a North European nuclear-free zone, of implementing certain measures on its own territory. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, this could be a matter of substantial measures. From the viewpoint of any nuclear state this readiness on the part of the USSR is an unprecendented step dictated by sincere concern for the interests of the nuclear-free states' security.

True, certain circles in some Nordic countries (Norway, Denmark and Sweden) still harbor the dangerous illusion that since these countries are virtual nuclear-free zones there is no acute need to formulate this status in law. Historical experience attests to the reverse -- opportunities which exist today may disappear tomorrow because of Washington's militarist actions.

As for the Balkans, Bulgaria has called for a meeting of leaders of Balkan states to discuss the problem. Bulgaria's initiative for the creation of a nuclear-free zone has met with a positive response from Yugoslavia, Romania and Greece.

The creation of nuclear-free zones could be greatly assisted by an accord among the nuclear powers on the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of states where there are none now. The Soviet Union advanced this constructive proposal back in 1978 at the 33d UN General Assembly session. At the same time it submitted a draft international convention on the consolidation of guarantees of security for nonnuclear states, confirming its readiness to conclude a special agreement on the nonuse of nuclear weapons with any country observing nuclear-free status.

The majority of countries supported the Soviet initiative in the United Nations and urged the Disarmament Committee in Geneva to elaborate a relevant international agreement.

Under pressure from the peace-loving forces Washington was obliged to take part in talks on this question and to recognize the legitimacy of the nonnuclear states' desire to safeguard their own security. However, the United States has refused to give commitments not to use nuclear weapons against them. This stance naturally blocked the successful completion of the Geneva talks.

The United States is also resisting the attempts of its military bloc partners to keep out of nuclear preparations and obtain guarantees against nuclear attack. The negative U.S. stance conceals a desire to use nuclear weapons as a means of blackmailing and intimidating the nonnuclear countries.

This strategy is based on the U.S. readiness to be the first to use nuclear weapons. In contrast to the Soviet Union, which has undertaken to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, the United States is continuing to insist on its concept of the permissibility and acceptability of unleashing a "limited" nuclear war which, the Pentagon calculates, could be waged on foreign territory, including the territory of its own allies. By allowing U.S. nuclear weapons on their territory, the governments of a number of West European countries are essentially turning their peoples into Washington's "nuclear hostages."

The United States also remains deaf to the USSR's call to renounce the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of the Mediterranean countries, withdraw ships carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean and agree on the nondeployment of nuclear weapons in the Persian Gulf. In 1981 the United States thwarted the holding of an international conference on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

Yet the implementation of the ideas of creating nuclear-free zones would enable the nonnuclear countries to make their own palpable contribution to the cause of nuclear disarmament. The more states that refuse to make their territory available for the deployment of nuclear weapons and the more legal obstacles there are to their use, the less risk there will be that these lethal armaments will be used.

The states which do not possess nuclear weapons and which do not allow their deployment on their territory have every legal and moral right to demand that all nuclear states draw up international guarantees for the security of their nuclear-free status. For its part the Soviet Union has frequently stressed that it is ready to embark at any time on the treaty formulation of such guarantees with any country without exception. Our actions, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said on this subject at the 26th CPSU Congress, "are in keeping with the desires of other countries and peoples."

Confirmation of this can be found in the slogans of the mass antiwar demonstrations, among which demands and appeals for the creation of nuclear-free zones are invariably heard in all regions and on all continents.

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE ENDS SESSION IN GENEVA

Shishkovskiy Report

LD182336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy report from Geneva]

[Text] The summer session of the Disarmament Committee has ended at the Geneva Palace of Nations. The session's participants focussed attention on the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward at the second special session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the participants in this forum, where the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons was proclaimed, received an exceptionally high appraisal in speeches of the delegations of most of the states represented in the committee. Representatives of socialist countries, India, Pakistan, Brazil, Venezuela, Sri Lanka, Burma and a number of others noted in their speeches the constructive character of the Soviet initiatives, their stimulating effect on the world community's efforts in building a world free from threat of a nuclear destruction.

The thick-skulled position of the U.S. delegation in the committee, which stubbornly refuses to conduct negotiations on the issues of nuclear disarmament and prevention of the threat of nuclear war, caused sharp condemnation in the committee.

The Soviet draft of the main points of a convention to ban chemical weapons was the subject of a concrete and businesslike discussion in the committee. The constructive nature of the Soviet initiative had to be recognized even by some delegations of the NATO countries.

At the initiative of the socialist countries the committee paid much attention to the problem of prevention of the extension of the arms race to space. The Mongolian delegation, for instance, suggested the formation in the committee of a special working group on this issue. Most delegations actively supported this proposal, understanding the danger of the program of militarization of space proclaimed by the United States. The Disarmament Committee must make its contribution to curbing the arms race and eliminating the danger of war; this was the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the delegations.

PRAVDA on 'U.S. Sabotage'

LD191012 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0040 GMT 19 Sep 82

["PRAVDA: Sabotage at the Geneva Negotiations" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep (TASS) -- Commenting on the work of the Geneva session of the Disarmament Committee, PRAVDA writes:

"Right-thinking participants in the session of the committee dispersed in a less than cheerful mood after the announcement of the latest break in the sittings. All their efforts to achieve progress on ending tests of nuclear weapons, banning and destroying chemical weapons, banning the creation of new means of mass destruction and other pressing problems submitted by the UN General Assembly for their consideration have come up against sabotage by the U.S. representatives and its most obedient allies, as against a brick wall."

"The position adopted by the U.S. representatives on the eve of the renewal of talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear weapons is causing the public ever more concern, the paper continues. World public opinion welcomed their start as a victory for commonsense and a step in the right direction. But these important talks require a businesslike approach, not the bandying-about of cheap, demagogic phrases in which the U.S. representatives indulge. Even now voices are ringing out ever louder, calling for the renunciation of such a fruitless practice and for the start of a search for mutually acceptable decisions which would guarantee nuclear-weapons limitations on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

However, PRAVDA points out, the U.S. side continues to insist stubbornly on the clearly unacceptable proposals put forward by Reagan in November last year and in May this year which to all intents and purposes are aimed at unilateral disarmament by the USSR.

In Washington they do not wish to retreat in the slightest amount from these clearly unacceptable plans. This is understandable. The U.S. defense secretary told journalists on 9 August that all the Pentagon measures are aimed at achieving supremacy over the USSR in a nuclear war, while Rostow, director of the American Arms Control Agency, speaking on the eve of the resumption of talks in Geneva, made it quite clear that in the new round of talks the United States intends to occupy itself with propagandistic utterances instead of getting down to some real work. He once again dragged out from among the collection of anti-Soviet propaganda of the 1920's the mouldy bogey "of a communist threat to the whole world." Speaking quite seriously, this gentleman expounded the theory that the alleged "Soviet program of expansion" is aimed at preparations for the conquest of the whole world, including the United States, by the Soviet Union. Such a truly unpardonable and slanderous speech by an official member of the Washington administration, PRAVDA concludes, confirms the fact that "Reagan's nuclear policy, as the British SUNDAY TIMES noted with alarm, is being formed under the influence of blind anti-Sovietism."

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD192128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 19 Sep 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, APN political observer; Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov, MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI editor in chief; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, all-union radio commentator]

Mideast Proposals

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello, comrades. The situation in the Near East remains tense, and moreover the Israeli forces are extending their aggressive activity. This week they entered west Beirut, began to exert military pressure on the north of the country, and are constantly undertaking aggressive provocations in the Al-Biqa' Valley. So, as before, this situation urgently requires a settlement. In this connection broad attention was attracted throughout the world by the Soviet-PDRY talks, held during the visit to the Soviet Union by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the leader of the PDRY. The visit took place last week. Naturally most attention was attracted by Comrade Brezhnev's speech and the principles formulated by him of a just, all-embracing Near East settlement.

[Gerasimov] Vitaliy Sergeyevich, between our two countries a treaty of friendship and cooperation was concluded as early as 1979, and at the talks in Moscow the sides reaffirmed their resolve to develop their relations still further. Of course, because of the situation, the position in the Near East was discussed in particular detail.

[Yefimov] The head of the Soviet state, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, set forth six principles, the essence of which is to establish a firm, just peace in the Near East. First, no one has the right to seize other people's land. This principle means that everything seized must be returned to its owners. Second is the creation of an independent, self-reliant Palestinian state. Third is the return of the eastern part of the city of Jerusalem to an independent Palestinian state and free access to the religious shrines in that city for adherents of all three religions. Fourth is the right of all states in the Near East to a secure, independent existence. Fifth is an end to the state of war and the establishment of peace between the Arab states and Israel. The final principle calls for international guarantees to regulate the process that is formulated in this program. Either permanent members of the UN Security Council or the Security Council as a whole can act as guarantors. Such is the essence of our program.

[Gerasimov] We may note that our principles have immediately met with fairly broad support, and a path to their implementation has also been pointed out. The Soviet Union has proposed the convening of an international conference on the Near East.

[Sobolev] It must be noted that the settlement program proposed by Comrade Brezhnev has been greeted with great interest in the Near East itself, which is most affected by it. In particular, the Moroccan agency, MAP, reporting the Soviet leader's speech, noted that the Soviet Union positively appraised the principles of a solution to the Palestinian problem and a Near East settlement as a whole, which were approved by the Arab summit conference in Fes.

Fes Summit Meeting

[Gerasimov] In Fes there was a very interesting and important conference of the heads of the Arab states and governments, at which they succeeded in working out a common approach to a resolution of the Near East problem. This is what the Arabs had failed to do in Fes last September, because of differences among the participants. There is no doubt that inter-Arab disagreements facilitated the aggression in Lebanon.

Now at the Fes meeting the principles of a resolution of the Palestinian problem and of a Near East settlement as a whole have been adopted -- principles which do not diverge from the Soviet proposals.

They also make provision for the establishment of a Palestinian state, the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied territories and guarantees of peace among the states of the region. An inter-Arab political committee has been set up, which includes implementation of the resolution to see that it does not simply remain on paper, that it is carried out, and to maintain contact with the permanent members of the UN Security Council, which means both the Soviet Union and the United States among others.

As it happens, the United States does not recognize the PLO. Then there is another plan for a settlement: Reagan's plan.

[Yefimov] The Soviet-PDRY communique on the visit to the Soviet-Union by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad points out that this plan is anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian in nature, since it blocks the creation of an independent state for the Arab people of Palestine. Thus, it is in opposition to the UN resolution that called for the creation of two states on the territory of Palestine -- Israel and a state for the Arab people of Palestine.

[Gerasimov] May I return now specifically to those events in Lebanon during the past week. As we know, the Palestinian and Syrian fighters have left west Beirut. They left to save the city from complete destruction and the inhabitants from death, because, as you know, Israel had turned the inhabitants of west Beirut into hostages. At that time we were told that Israel did not need west Beirut, that Israel was at war only against the Palestinians. Well, the Palestinians, the Palestinian fighters, did leave west Beirut. After waiting for the foreign military units to leave after ensuring the evacuation of the Palestinians, Israel moved into the city.

The pretext was the assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil, who was Lebanon's president-elect. It is not known who killed Al-Jumayyil, but it is clear who took advantage of this. There is an answer to the classic courtroom question: who had a motive? Taking advantage of this pretext, at this moment of mourning, the aggressor moved into west Beirut.

Meanwhile, quite recently the United States -- via its emissary, Philip Habib -- had given assurances that it would not allow Israeli troops to enter west Beirut. For instance, the British FINANCIAL TIMES wrote that to enter Lebanon was quite a simple military task; to depart, it seems, is an almost impossible political task. Although the Palestinian fighters did leave west Beirut, they inflicted on Israel and its patrons an impressive political and moral defeat. As a commentator, Israel gained military advantage while the Palestinians gained political advantage.

[Sobolev] The Soviet-PDRY communique also notes that the aggression against Lebanon turned into a serious political and moral defeat for both Israel and the United States. Well, it is being openly admitted by many observers, and it also seems to me that Reagan's plan first of all aims to make up for the losses suffered in this defeat. The rulers of Israel are secretly feeling this loss. One should view in this light the unprecedentedly sharp attacks launched by official Tel Aviv against the pope in Rome for his expressed intention to meet Yasir 'Arafat.

[Gerasimov] And they did meet.

[Sobolev] Yes, they did. It is noteworthy that on this occasion the Israeli rulers again brought up the sufferings and the extermination of Jews by the Nazis during World War II. This attempt to take upon themselves the halo of martydrom, which belongs to others, is an old trick on which the Zionists have long been trying to capitalize on for moral gain in the eyes of world public opinion. However, we see that this sort of capital is running lower and lower with each day.

[Gerasimov] I think it is difficult now to talk of profit on capital; perhaps the Israeli rulers have been left with a deficit. In fact, they really find themselves in considerable isolation in the international arens. Just look at the other side of the conflict. PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat is meeting with the pope in Rome, as we said earlier.

He meets state officials; makes speeches to delegates of the Interparliamentary Union conference. Almost all doors are open to him. On the other hand, Begin has only the door to Washington open to him. This is an example of the political defeat Israel has suffered as a result of its aggression.

Events in Lebanon

[Yefimov] I would like to return to the assassination of Al-Jumayyil. Indeed it is not yet known who killed him, who was behind the assassination. It is claimed that several hours before the assassination, Israel imposed a curfew on occupied southern Lebanon. Then, only a few hours before the assassination, Israeli units were ordered to enter west Beirut. Al-Jumayyil, a person on whom -- judging by Western press reports -- the Israelis apparently had relied, could lately satisfy them less and less. There is evidence of this.

[Gerasimov] This seems to me a very confused issue. The main thing is that Israel has occupied Lebanon without having any right to do so. Israel has interfered with Lebanon's internal affairs and has decided to take over the country's capital. This is a crying violation of all norms of international law. This subject was raised and discussed in the UN Security Council.

[Sobolev] The UN Security Council condemned Israel's invasion of Beirut. It demanded that the aggressor withdraw its troops from the Lebanese capital. Hitherto, the United States has repeatedly vetoed similar resolutions. On this occasion, after encountering virtually unanimous condemnation of Tel Aviv's provocative action during the discussions, it did not dare to openly protect the aggressor and voted for the resolution. However, this was the sole action taken by the U.S. representative during the 2-day session

At-Tarazi, the PLO's permanent observer at the United Nations called on the United Nations to confine itself to the passing of a resolution and urged it to use its powers to force Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanon. The Soviet delegate also pointed to the urgent need to secure the implementation of the Security Council's decision. The events in Zionist-occupied Beirut have immediately shown the necessity of this. There has been mass slaughter of the defenseless civilian population. Entire families, many hundreds of people, have been coldbloodedly and methodically annihilated. The world's progressive forces note that this is once again the characteristic hallmark of fascists.

Relations With India

In continuing the program, comrades, I want to note that an Indian Government delegation, headed by Narasimha Rao, the foreign minister, arrived in the Soviet Union last week. He took part in a meeting of the Soviet-Indian commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. This meeting precedes the official, friendly visit to the Soviet Union by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Her visit is due to start tomorrow.

The Indian press has been giving extensive coverage of the visit in recent days. The UNI news agency believes that Indira Gandhi's visit will be a new stage in strengthening friendship between the two countries, which has been tested by time. The Indian press is pressing that a month-long festival of friendship between our countries is now in progress. It is being widely marked. The festival is devoted to the anniversary of the Soviet-Indian Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation and the 35th anniversary of India's independence. Our Indian colleagues are now writing much about the development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and India. There is indeed much to be written about. Is that not so, Nikolay Ivanovich?

[Yefimov] In recent days our editorial staff at MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI have received three letters about Soviet-Indian relations. We actually received more letters than that, but I would like to highlight three. The authors of two letters are two Indian professors.

One works at the Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi. He is Professor Mishra. The other Indian professor, the physicist Sharma, is currently working at Dubna, at the joint nuclear research institute. The third letter was sent to us by Dzheken Kaliyev, chairman of the Kazakh Society for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Professor Mishra, an economist, quotes some very interesting words in his letter. He quotes Jawaharlal Nehru on the eve of the proclamation of India's independence. Here is what he said about the Soviet people: They are our neighbors in Asia. We will inevitably have to jointly resolve many tasks and do a great deal together. Those were prophetic words, writes Professor Mishra. He tells us that economic, trade, cultural and, generally speaking, all other relations between the Soviet Union and India have reached a very high level of development.

[Sobolev] The HINDUSTAN TIMES points out that Soviet-Indian trade has more than tripled during the last five years. The USSR is now one of India's biggest trading partners.

[Yefimov] Permit me to recall that at the 26th CPSU Congress, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that relations between India and the Soviet Union have become an engrained national tradition. The physicist, Professor Sharma, writes to us from Dubna that India does not have the kind of installations Dubna has. The research being carried out by the Indian scientists -- he is not the only Indian scientist there -- is immensely important for India. The human factor, the cordiality, hospitality and openness he sees everywhere, is also immensely significant. From Kazakhstan, Dzehekn Kaliyev wrote a letter I would describe as very human. He wrote that the society's officials have estimated that more than 100 girls in Kazakhstan have the name Indira. Why Indira? When did the name Indira appear in Kazakhstan? It transpires that the name appeared for the first time in 1955 after Jawaharlal Nehru, India's founder visited Alma Ata with his daughter. Dzheken Kaliyev says that the oldest Indiras have already graduated from college. The youngest ones are lying in their cradles.

All this is very interesting, touching even. But in principle this is the way relations between countries should be built. We have just been speaking about economic relations and the human factor. But from the point of view of international politics, Indian-Soviet friendship is an important factor in peace and stability throughout the world. Indira Gandhi has spoken about this on several occasions.

Incidentally, in time for the high-ranking Indian guest's visit, our publishing house, Progress, has published a book by Indira Gandhi -- a collection of her speeches, India's foreign policy. In particular, in this book she reminds us that many attempts have been made to sow misunderstanding between us and show our relations in a false light, but we have been able to withstand all these attempts and have consistently stood for the consolidation of our mutual trust.

[Sobolev] Cooperation between our countries rests on the sound foundation of the guiding principles of the foreign policy of the USSR and India. I am referring to India's striving for peace and the consolidation of security in Asia; its anticolonialism and policy of nonalignment. The Soviet initiatives aimed at consolidating peace in Asia are also widely known. The peoples of that region are demanding that the Indian Ocean be made a zone of peace. India is in favor of this; and this demand is totally supported by our country.

World Peace Movement

Speaking of the struggle for peace, the UN General Assembly starts work soon. Beginning this year, International Peace Day will coincide with this event. This is an initiative of the UN General Assembly and the World Peace Council. This is marked on 21 September -- the day after tomorrow.

[Gerasimov] This is simply because, according to tradition, sessions of the General Assembly begin on the third Tuesday in September. This is now a sign of autumn in New York, because this is the 37th session. For every session the secretary general prepares a review report. Usually this is a survey of all that the United Nations has done, or intended to do but failed, over the past year.

But this year the new UN secretary general, Perez de Cuellar, has departed somewhat from this tradition. His report is basically aimed at the main problem before the United Nations, that of preserving world peace and security. This report, again according to tradition, is distributed on the eve of the opening of the session, so that the participants in the session can acquaint themselves with it and, on its basis, speak within the framework of the general discussion.

[Yefimov] Gennadiy Ivanovich, the UN secretary general recently gave an exclusive to MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI, and he appraised very highly the Soviet initiative renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons. He said, the Soviet initiative is what the world now needs more than anything.

[Gerasimov] I recall that this summer, when the second United Nations General Assembly special session on disarmament was in progress, one U.S. organization, a fairly authoritative one -- the Center for Defense Information in Washington -- addressed a proposal to President Reagan to go to the General Assembly with two initiatives. This organization proposed that the United States declare a moratorium on nuclear tests; and, second, that the United States promise not to be first to use nuclear weapons. But, of course, these were the pious wishes of the naive people from the Center for Defense Information in Washington, because Reagan did surprise the UN General Assembly, not with any initiatives but with the vacuity of his speech. As for these two proposals, at the second United Nations General Assembly special disarmament session the Soviet Union pledged not to be first to use nuclear weapons. As for the second proposal, on a general, complete, all-embracing ban on nuclear tests, very much was said about this at the second special session. The Soviet Union has always been in favor of this. However, soon after the end of this session, the United States declared that it refused to continue the talks on a general ban on all nuclear tests.

[Yefimov] Gennadiy Ivanovich, you began talking about the international antiwar movement. Recently our correspondents conducted an interesting piece of research. They gathered together literally all the basic, most important demands and aspirations of the international antiwar movement. They collected 13 demands. What are these demands? Renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons; moves in support of and defense of the establishment of nuclear-free zones; renunciation of the production and use of chemical and biological weapons; a complete ban on all nuclear weapons tests; and so on.

They compared the official positions of the two major countries on this issue -- the Soviet Union and the United States. The answers were taken from the official government statements, the statements made by state officials from both countries; in other words, these are official answers. On all the demands of the international antiwar movement, the position of the Soviet Union is "yes". On a number of points we go much further than the antiwar movement. On all 13 points the official U.S. position is "no".

[Gerasimov] Maybe this explains the rather low prestige of the United States in the United Nations. Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the UN, quite often complains that the United States does not have reliable allies in the United Nations and that USSR enjoys more influence among the membership than does the United States. She says: Our influence in the United Nations is quite miserable. Things there always work out against us. Why is this so? Generally it is not because there is some anti-American plot, but rather this is simply a natural reaction on the part of world public opinion to the policies and the militarist course pursued by Washington.

[Sobolev] Comrades, I think today we should also look at the development of the economic crisis in the bourgeois world; not simply because it has a more than substantial effect on policies, but also because it affects the life of millions of people in the West. Despite all the differences among various countries, they all have at least one common feature -- it is what Western journalists call the policies of belt-tightening.

A lot has already been said about how Reagan and Thatcher go about this. It is interesting to look at the debate that flared up in Italy over whose belt should be tightened more. Professor Lombardini, a Christian-Democrat, called for spending cuts in social security, health care and allocations for the needs of local authorities. This prescription, comrades, is more than familiar.

But there are other economists, for instance Peggio, a Communist, who think that even in the present situation there are other possibilities to fill up the coffers to some extent. He calculates that entrepreneurs, the so-called freelance people, tradesmen, restaurant owners, lawyers, architects with private practices and doctors are evading taxes; and the state coffers are short of approximately 15 to 20 trillion lire annually. The journal EUROPEO describes in detail the mechanism of tax evasion. For instance, large landowners do not pay tax based on their revenue but according to a laughably low tariff based on the land cadastre. An industrialist, as the magazine points out, may subtract from the figure representing his taxable income a sum representing his personal spending, which may include even the fur coat he gave to his mistress. And it goes on like this. It is the workers, the magazine notes, who pay their taxes honestly, thus enriching the various parasites feeding on the body of society. The call for strict economizing, which Premier Spadolini addressed to the Italians, received, according to EUROPEO, the following answer from most of them: If it is necessary to make sacrifices, well, then you go ahead and make sacrifices yourself.

U.S. Economy Problems

[Gerasimov] Not long ago a report appeared in the U.S. press about the publication of a report by the Rand scientific research corporation, claiming that soon unemployment in America will decrease. Why is it going to decrease? Because the birth rate is falling. It has been falling for a long time. Therefore, relatively fewer people are joining the labor market. This is a demographic fact, and on its basis they are making an economic prognosis. If there are going to be fewer working hands, unemployment is going to fall, too.

Of course these are just illusions. At least in the developed U.S. economy, the issue does not rest on the absolute figures of how many people are at work and how many are looking for work. The issue is in the very nature of the society.

[Sobolev] In addition, the slump in the U.S. economy is continuing. For instance, as THE NEW YORK TIMES reported, 2,000 enterprises go bankrupt every month. This is only in the United States. This is also one of the factors in unemployment.

[Gerasimov] According to the report by the Rand Corporation, which I mentioned earlier, it appears that to the Americans, not to be born is tantamount to doing their patriotic duty, by relieving the fate of the living.

[Sobolev] It is even more interesting that some of our colleagues in the West try to represent unemployment as a sort of paid holiday, when a person does not go to work but at the same time receives benefits. In fact the problem is far more complex.

[Yefimov] Of course it is more complicated than that. For example, the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Health issued some completely official data. For every one percent increase in unemployment in the country 40,000 additional lives are lost. What do 40,000 lives mean? Why do people die? Unemployment is a shock for people. It means a bodily insult or heart attack.

[Gerasimov] It can even lead to suicide.

[Yefimov] It can even cause a person to commit suicide when he finds that he is superfluous. As it happens, a one percent increase in unemployment leads to a four percent increase in the number of suicides. The number of patients in psychiatric hospitals increases by three percent. The number of people in prison increases by four percent. The overall death rate in the country increases by two percent.

CEMA Cooperation

[Sobolev] In taking stock of the dismal condition of their economy, Western economists glance eastward from time to time. They conceal their envy with statements that the socialist economy is not doing any better. In doing so they refer, for example, to the fact that the rate of economic development in the CEMA countries is somewhat lower during 1981-85. This fact has been registered in the national economic plans of the fraternal countries.

But the plans also envisage that the prerequisites for more dynamic development will be created by the end of the 1980's. Structural changes, economic reforms and the transition from extensive management of the economy to a modern economy of the intensive type will have been completed by then. For example, ferrous metallurgy is placing its emphasis not on ordinary steel but on high-quality steel. There are also plans to mechanize manual labor, to automate and to introduce the most advanced technology, scientific achievements and so on. Cooperation among the socialist countries plays a key role in this. The following fact illustrates the significance of socialist economic integration. Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia each export to the fraternal countries 30-40 percent of the machinery and equipment they manufacture. We are jointly developing energy resources and other types of raw material in which the community is almost 100 percent self-sufficient.

Finally, I would like to say that during the last 10 years the national income of the CEMA countries has increased by 70 percent. It has increased twice as fast as in the Common Market countries. The socialist community now has and will continue to have the most dynamically developing economy. Nikolay Ivanovich, you have recently visited Bulgaria. You will obviously have some personal impressions.

[Yefimov] I derived two impressions from my last visit, as on previous visits. The first one was of the industriousness of the Bulgarian people. The second one was of the way Bulgaria is seeking to make better and more effective use of the advantages of socialism, including the world socialist system. I had a very interesting talk with Andrey Lukanov, the deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. He is also Bulgaria's permanent representative to the CEMA Executive Committee. He told me that in conversation with businessmen from Western countries, with state officials from Western countries, he is often asked the same question: Why is it that little Bulgaria, whose domestic market is very, well, comparatively small, is constantly increasing production? I always tell them he said, to take a look at the nature of Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation, at the opportunities this cooperation opens up for us. Lukanov cited two examples. Bulgaria is already one of the five leading countries in the manufacture of industrial robots. In our country they are used, in particular, to make Kamaz trucks. Second, their production of forklifts is increasing considerably. They plan to double it by 1990. All this, Andrey Lukanov stressed, is made possible by the development of science, the increased professional skills of workers and the search for engineering solutions. This is what gives a small country a large-scale role within CEMA.

[Sobolev] At this point, comrades, we end our program. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

BREZHNEV GREETINGS TO ATOMIC ENERGY CONFERENCE

LD191452 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 19 TASS -- General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message of greetings to the participants in the 26th session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

"I cordially greet the participants in the 26th session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

This competent international organization attained significant successes over 25 years of its existence. The broadest recognition was won by the many-sided activity of the International Atomic Energy Agency aimed at preventing nuclear proliferation on our planet, at raising a reliable shield to appearance of these most dangerous weapons of mass destruction in the hands of those forces that would like to threaten peoples with those weapons.

All-round consolidation of the nuclear non-proliferation regime has been and remains the priority task in restricting the nuclear arms race. The reliable guarantee of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is also the necessary prerequisite for broad international cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The International Atomic Energy Agency is engaged in extensive activities to promote the use of the energy of the atom for the economic and social development of states, for raising the well-being of peoples. The role of the agency in development of atomic power engineering is growing. The International Atomic Energy Agency is now the recognized international body which coordinates efforts of states in the sphere of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Now that the danger of a nuclear war is increasing, activities of the agency assume a particular meaning and significance. The Soviet people are convinced that the agency can and should make an even more tangible contribution to averting the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. It is necessary to do the utmost to see to it that atomic energy, the greatest accomplishment of human reason, should serve only the interests of peace and should never become the means of destroying life on earth.

The Soviet Union which is one of the founding members of the International Atomic Energy Agency has always actively supported and will continue to support the agency's activities aimed at attaining these noble aims.

I wish the participants in the session of the general conference successes in work and express the hope that its results will promote development of mutual understanding and cooperation."

BRITISH, JAPANESE ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD181102 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Japanese counterpart Zenko Suzuki have begun talks in Tokyo. They have discussed problems existing between their countries and the economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. Mrs Thatcher came to Japan for an official visit. Britain's deficit in trade with Japan has sharply increased in the past 3 years, which gives rise to serious concern in London.

As to the necessity of continuing economic cooperation with the USSR, the stand taken by London and by Tokyo are identical: Both gave no support to the Reagan administration when it attempted to prevent its allies from trading with the Soviet Union, in particular from supplying equipment for the Siberian-Western Europe natural gas pipeline.

'LACK OF PROFESSIONALISM' IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD191052 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Excerpts] We present "Moscow Viewpoint" contributed by Valentin Zorin: Let me begin, he writes, by asking a few questions that at first glance may seem absurd. Would you agree to undergo, say, an appendectomy at the hands of a person who had never until then touched a scalpel? Would you board an aircraft if you were told that the person at the controls had never been in a pilot's cockpit before? Well, apparently the answers to these questions are obvious. And yet when instead of the controls of an aircraft it is the helm of government in the United States the obvious for some reason ceases to be obvious. Just recently so experienced and skilled a statesman as former Assistant Secretary of State George Ball published an article in which he speaks of the need to establish a political system in the United States that would assure that the Presidency is in the hands of people with the experience needed to supervise government affairs. George Ball says that when Jimmy Carter assumed office he had no experience whatever of foreign affairs. The same, he says, is true of Ronald Reagan. And George Ball concludes that the United States, a big viable country, must not continue to recklessly put its survivability to trial.

Another foreign affairs professional. Prof (Robert Bowie) of Harvard, in a recent assessment of Ronald Reagan's competence in international politics, remarks that to put it mildly Reagan has only the most elementary knowledge of international affairs.

I could quote many more such assessments, continues Valentin Zorin, since lately many experienced U.S. professionals have been more and more openly voicing their concern with the insufficient competence of the present Washington leaders, notably in foreign policy. And since this is a question of foreign policy and we have dealings with Washington, the most important partner in international affairs, the question of the professionalism and competence of our partners naturally concerns us very directly. I will not venture to say to what extent the lack of foreign policy experience among the men running America's affairs is linked to the appreciable worsening of the international situation and the growth of dangerous tensions in recent years, but I doubt whether this is a mere coincidence. Political affairs call for great competence and professionalism, as well as many other merits and qualities, among those who handle them and especially among those who bear the enormous burden of responsibility for the people's future. Indeed they call for equal if not greater competence and professionalism than those required for a surgeon, pilot or any other professional to whom people entrust their lives.

In Washington it has lately become fasionable to try to speak to the Soviet Union in terms of force, to speak of the acceptability of a limited nuclear war, and of the possibility of winning such a war. Apart from anything else, such views betray insufficient competence on the part of those who voice them. They betray a lack of sufficient knowledge of history, economics, politics and military strategy.

If a surgeon makes a mistake this may cause the death of his patient. If a pilot makes a mistake this may cause the death of his passengers. But mistakes and micalculations on the part of statesmen may cause immeasurably greater tragedies. That was evidently why George Ball spoke of the need for a system whereby people with insufficient experience would be disqualified from running the country, and why George Ball, moreover, linked this with the problem of America's survival. And it is hard not to agree with him.

U.S. POLICY FAVORS MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

LD172100 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 17 Sep 82

["In the Interests of Military-Industrial Complex" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- The specific feature of the Reagan administration's economic programs is their exceedingly great extent of subordination to militaristic tasks, writes the journal POLITICAL SELF-EDUCATION, [POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE]. In an article printed in its September issue, the journal points out that "never before did U.S. Governments subordinated to such an extent the home policy to the interests of the military-industrial complex."

It is planned to spend not less than 1.6 trillion dollars to finance the buildup of the military arsenal in the next five years, the journal stresses. The home policy is being turned into the "donor" of the arms race, in proportions unprecedented for peacetime, the arms race is being given priority to any economic and social tasks, all this leading to the growth in the numbers of the poor people. Investments into military production create 50 percent fewer jobs than similar expenditures in the civilian sector of the economy. Now that the expenses for militarization beat all records, obstacles are respectively mounted to attempts to stop a rise in the army of jobless people.

The huge military expenditures hamper scientific-technical progress in non-military spheres, which has already turned into an acute problem of the American economy, the article stresses. The matter is that particularly complicated types of weapons, now being elaborated to order from the Pentagon, call for such specific and expensive technology that it cannot be used for ordinary production; it has no economic payback. Besides, the best cadres of scientists and engineers are diverted to the military, nonproductive sphere.

The ever-growing budget deficits are also in many respects payment for militarism. The deficit being inflated by military allocations is expected to reach about 100,000 million dollars in the first fiscal year of the Reagan administration (ending by October). The deficit will be 100 percent more than in the previous fiscal year. To bridge such a tremendous gap, the state will have to take money in debt. The U.S. Government's bond obligations are planned to increase up to 1,300 million dollars in the near future.

NEW U.S. 'COMMAND' TO USE 'SABOTAGE, TERRORISM'

LD181056 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 18 Sep 82

["Stake on Terrorism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS -- Commenting on the Pentagon's decision to create a separate command for special military operations that will combine special units of different arms of the service of the U.S. forces, Vladimir Bolshakov writes today in PRAVDA that the units under this command are meant for conducting combat operations in "non-traditional ways," that are trained for fighting national liberation movements by methods of sabotage and terror.

The tasks assigned to the new command are set out very openly in the well-known directive of the U.S. Government on defences. It said, specifically, that Washington intends to revive and buildup special forces for the show of the U.S. military might in cases when the use of conventional forces would be premature, inexpedient or impossible.

The directive says unambiguously that "special forces" might be used for conducting "guerrilla warfare" against countries of socialist orientation and against socialist countries, the commentary says.

Apparently, the muscle strength in Washington clearly prevailed over the power of sanity, as one U.S. publicist said.

Contrary to the clearly expressed will of millions of Americans for talks, disarmament and peace, the Republican administration continues preferring "a power approach" to the solution of international problems in the historic dispute between capitalism and socialism. And this shows not only the distorted notions of reality of the world of today in the ruling circles of the United States but also their impotence in the face of history.

NEW VOA DIRECTOR TO INTENSIFY AGGRESSIVE LINE

LD172052 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1145 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, 17 Sep (TASS) -- TASS correspondent A. Lyutyy reports: The White House has announced a decision by President R. Reagan to appoint Kenneth Tomlinson, former editor of READERS DIGEST, to the post of Voice of America Director.

The appointment of K. Tomlinson, replacing J. Hughes, who has been transferred to the State Department, signifies the latest big shake-up in the leadership of Voice of America. Observers do not conceal that it was caused by the administration's growing dissatisfaction with the fact that the rabid campaign of ideological subversion which it unleashed against the socialist and developing countries is increasingly misfiring, not bringing the desired results. The main radio mouthpiece of this campaign, Voice of America is being increasingly discredited by the misinformation and open lies which it is spreading.

As THE WASHINGTON TIMES admits, "heated debates are continuing in the administration over the question of what role should be played by Voice of America in disseminating American ideas, and therefore the post of radio station director is an extremely uncomfortable job."

According to the paper, J. Hughes, who spent 4 months as director of Voice of America, on White House instructions reduced news broadcasts having even a semblance of objectivity to the minimum and literally filled the air with "editorial commentaries about official Washington's position," whose worth is well known. In the framework of the program launched by Washington to whip up the psychological war under the hypocritical name "Project Truth," the propaganda subversion from the CIA, the Pentagon and the State Department massively fabricated and supplied to Voice of America blatant lies about the USSR's "involvement" in events in El Salvador, the mythical use of Soviet-made chemical weapons in South-East Asia, "the hand of Moscow" in relation to the mass antiwar movement which is unfolding on both sides of the Atlantic, and so on.

To the White House's great chagrin the vain attempts to make even their own eyes believe these fables are failing with increasing frequency.

The administration hopes that the arrival of K. Tomlinson, who has 14 year's experience of working on that conservative magazine, which is aimed abroad to a significant degree, at Voices of America will give a more refined and veiled nature to the misinformation spread by the radio station. However, with this insignificant change in "cover," the arch-reactionary, militarist and a rabidly anticommunist tendency of Washington's ideological adventures not only will not weaken, but will be intensified. K. Tomlinson is known for his openly reactionary views. He was "shoved" into his new job by such ultra-rightwing Republicans as member of the House of Representatives Jack Kemp and Senator Gordon Humphrey. The latter recently demanded that the Voice of America pursue a "more aggressive" propaganda policy.

ALEKSEYEV BEGINS USSR-CHINA FRIENDSHIP SERIES

OW181001 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 16 Sep 82

[First of series by Alekseyev under the general title "Fragments of the History of Soviet-Chinese Friendship"; the first talk is entitled "Expression of Mutual Sympathy Between the Russian and Chinese People"]

[Excerpts] There is a long glorious history of friendship between the Soviet people of various nationalities and the Chinese people. For many centuries the two peoples have been good neighbors. Well-known Russian sinologists, such as (Bichiulin), (Kavalov), (Vasilyev) and (Chahanov), and outstanding geographers and scientists such as (Koznov) dedicated themselves to the study of China and its unique culture, history and economy. In their publications about China they told the people of Russia and other countries about the Chinese people's life and struggle, thus creating respect for the Chinese people. Advanced Russians condemned the various capitalist powers, including the Russian autocracy, for their policy of plundering China. They sumpathized with the Chinese people's struggle for liberation. The great Russians writer Leo Tolstoy angrily denounced the foreign aggressors for waging the Opium War against China.

Lenin, the great leader of the world proletariat, was concerned about the situation in China and promptly reported on any change in the situation there. In his article, "The War in China," published in his newspaper ISKRA, Lenin indignantly protested the suppression of the Boxers' revolutionary movement in China by the imperialist powers.

Advanced Chinese also favored friendship with our country. For instance, Yan Fu, one of the advanced Chinese at the time, published an article "On Sino-Russian Friendship" in 1897. In the article he pointed out the need to strengthen Sino-Russian friendship. The reasons given by Yan Fu were: 1) Russia was the first foreign country to recognize China; 2) the two countries have a common border; and 3) for more than 200 years the Russians relations with China had been friendly.

The Russian Revolution from 1905 to 1907 made a great impact on the development of the situation in China. Influenced by the Russian Revolution, China began a people's movement against the Manchu court and its foreign protectors in China. This movement led to the 1917 revolution.

Chinese intellectuals began to become very interested in Russian culture and literature. They began to comprehensively study the liberal Russian literature.

Recalling Chinese youth in those years, the great Chinese writer Lu Xun said: Chinese youth have come to understand that Russian literature is our good teacher and helpful friend because it reflects the oppressed people's fine soul and their misery and struggle. We know that the Russian emperors pursued policies of aggression against China; Russian literature makes us understand the most important thing, that there are two classes in the world, those who oppress and those who are oppressed.

For many years, China's social life daily felt the increasing influence of the first revolution in Russia. Like Asian countries, China entered a new period. According to Lenin, this was a period of Asia's awakening.

INDIRA GANDHI BEGINS VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

Gandhi Departure Comments

LD200432 Moscow TASS in English 0427 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] New Delhi September 20 TASS -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has left today for an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. Her party includes Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and other officials. At New Delhi's Palam Airport, bedecked with the state flags of India and the Soviet Union, Indira Gandhi was seen off by members of the Indian Government, deputies to Parliament, prominent Indian public figures and members of the diplomatic corps, including S.I. Semivolos, the Soviet Union's charge d'affaires in India.

Addressing the journalists at the airport, Indira Gandhi said that she was going to the Soviet Union with a feeling of friendship and goodwill. I am taking along the sincere good feelings of the Indian people for the peoples of the Soviet Union, she said. The forthcoming talks in Moscow will serve the cause of the further strengthening of friendship between our countries.

The situation in the world is now very tense, Indira Gandhi continued. The latest reports about what has taken place in Beirut, the bloody massacre of the Palestinian people cause pain and outrage. The events in the Middle East graphically show that we need peace, not merely as an ideal but as a vital need. The very future of human civilization is at stake. That is why, the Indian prime minister stressed, we attach so much importance to the forthcoming talks in Moscow.

A special Air India plane with the Indian governmental delegation aboard took off and headed for Moscow.

Brezhnev, Tikhonov, Gromyko at Airport

LD201250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of the Republic of India arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

At the airport she was met by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, and other officials.

Among those meeting her was Ahuja, Indian ambassador to the USSR.

The Indian prime minister and those accompanying her were introduced to representatives of the working people of Moscow and to Indian students studying in the capital's higher education establishments. The state flags of the Republic of India and the USSR were raised and a guard of honor was formed from the troops of Moscow garrison in honor of Indira Gandhi. An orchestra played the national anthems of the two friendly countries. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi reviewed the formation of Soviet servicemen. The solemn ceremony and meetings ended with the passing of a guard of honor.

From the airport Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, Indira Gandhi and other Soviet and Indian state figures, accompanied by an escort of honor of motorcyclists, went into the city. On the streets and squares through which the cortege of vehicles passed the Indian and Soviet national flags and welcoming banners were flying. Muscovites warmly welcomed the heads of the two countries.

PRAVDA Assesses Visit

LD191044 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 19 TASS -- The Indian public welcomes Indira Gandhi's visit to Moscow and assesses this visit as another vivid evidence of firm and fruitful mutually beneficial cooperation between the two nations, PRAVDA writes today in a dispatch from New Delhi. The newspaper also carries a review of Indira Gandhi's book "Foreign Policy of India. Selected Speeches and Reports 1980-1982," put out by the Progress publishers. Indira Gandhi points out in her speeches, PRAVDA stresses, that although India and the Soviet Union have different political systems, the entire history of friendship between them convincingly shows the value of peaceful coexistence and cooperation of peoples. This factor, she writes, "is an important guarantor of peace and stability on earth".

India highly values the Soviet Union's disinterested aid during the country's most difficult period when the newly free state waged an exhausting struggle for economic independence, T.N. Sidhanta, secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has told the newspaper TRUD. The Indians are proud of their friendship with the Soviet Union, which has withstood the test of time and is growing stronger with every year, said another Indian trade unionist, V.P. Hoshing, president of Bombay's Union of Textile Workers, treasurer of the Indian National Trade Union Congress. In the present-day complicated international situation, he stressed, we regard relations with the USSR, specifically, the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, as a powerful stabilizing factor in Asia.

Indian journalist Tapan Das described in SELSKAYA ZHIZN Indira Gandhi's forthcoming trip to the Soviet Union as a "visit of peace and friendship".

Gandhi Visit Viewed

LD192248 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- Prime Minister of the Republic of India Indira Ghandi is due to arrive in Moscow for an official friendly visit today at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The government, headed by Indira Gandhi, conducts the policy of consolidation of the country's independence, sovereignty and unity. A number of important socio-economic measures were carried out under the guidance of Indira Gandhi. On the international scene the government of Indira Gandhi abides by the policy of non-alignment, it conducts the course aimed at strengthening peace and international security, enhancing India's role in the solution of topical problems of the present.

Indira Gandhi visited the Soviet Union on many occasions. The previous visit of Indira Gandhi to the USSR took place in June 1976. She is honorary doctor of the Moscow State University and honorary doctor of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Indira Gandhi advocates consolidation and further development of the relations of traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and India. The Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation was signed between the USSR and India in August 1971.

The Soviet people cordially welcome the outstanding daughter of the great Indian people, Prime Minister of India Mrs Indira Gandhi and express confidence that her visit to the USSR will be a new weighty contribution to consolidation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India.

INDO-SOVIET COMMISSION MEETING ENDS; PROTOCOL SIGNED

Rao, Arkhipov Sign Protocol

BK171455 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] The Indo-Soviet intergovernmental commission now meeting in Moscow has identified new areas of cooperation in science and technology. A protocol was signed today for cooperation in the spheres of genetic engineering, laser and systems analysis.

It was signed by External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and First Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Ivan Arkhipov. The two countries are working on a program of cooperation for the years 1984-87. A special study will be made in 1983-84 for using the Indo-Soviet Troposcatter communications link for transit of telephone, telegraph, telex and other services to third countries, who will also be able to have communications channels on the lease.

The two countries also agreed in principle to meet their mutual obligations for delivery of goods to the maximum extent possible for balancing their trade.

Rao also had a meeting with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko and discussed the coming visit of Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi to the Soviet Union. They also discussed issues scheduled to come up before the next session of the UN General Assembly.

Gromyko Receives Rao

LD171814 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, held today a meeting with Indian Minister of External Affairs, P.V. Narasimha Rao leading the Indian government delegation at the meeting of the Inter-Governmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

During the conversation held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on a number of questions of Soviet-Indian relations and international problems of mutual interest. The sides also discussed questions connected with the coming visit of India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to the Soviet Union. In the process, they expressed the confidence that the visit would contribute to a further development of the relations of traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and India.

Arkhipov, Rao on Cooperation

LD171646 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 17 Sep 82

["USSR-India: Growing Friendship" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- The seventh meeting of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic, Commercial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended in Moscow today after signing a protocol. A TASS correspondent asked the chairman of the Indian and Soviet parts of the commission to assess the work done.

The commission meeting has achieved impressive results, said P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian minister for external affairs. This is because the commission worked in an atmosphere of agreement and unity of opinion. I am confident that our meetings and talks with our Soviet colleagues will give a fresh impetus to the development of traditional friendly relations between the two countries.

Characterising Soviet-Indian economic cooperation, P.V. Narasimha Rao noted its salient feature, an atmosphere of genuine friendship. He highly appreciated Soviet assistance to India in developing the key branches of its economy.

The exchange of summit visits by the leaders of India and the Soviet Union is extremely important for deepening all-round friendly cooperation, including economic cooperation, between our two countries, the minister stressed. All the history of such exchanges shows that summit meetings and talks are a powerful stimulus for strengthening friendship and mutual understanding in all fields, political, economic and cultural.

P.V. Narasimha Rao said that the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will make an important contribution to strengthening the totality of Indo-Soviet relations. I take this occasion, he said, to wish the entire Soviet people and its outstanding leader Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, further success in building happy life, in strengthening the atmosphere of trust, peace and friendship between the peoples of all states.

I fully share the opinion of the chairman of the Indian part of the commission, P.V. Narasimha Rao, that Soviet-Indian economic, commerical, scientific and technical cooperation is developing successfully, said Ivan Arkhipov, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. One of the indicators of this was the work done at the meeting in Moscow. Our commission successfully examined the first results of the implementation of the accords reached between the two countries during Leonid Brezhnev's offical friendly visit to India in December 1980.

During this period large-scale work was carried out in India with Soviet assistance to build new fuel and power complexes -- mines, power stations -- and in mineral prospecting, and assistance was given to India in developing its oil industry. A big aluminum plant was completed with Soviet assistance in the city of Korba last year. An oil refinery is to go into operation in Mathura this year.

We also discussed a wide range of questions concerning the development of Soviet-Indian cooperation in the years ahead and determined new major projects in power production, iron and steel andnon-ferrous metallurgy.

I agree with V.P. Narasimha Rao that the forthcoming official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, her meetings and talks with the Soviet leaders will undoubtedly make a great contribution to the further development of all-round friendly relations between the two countries, Ivan Arkhipov said.

Soviet people have known Indira Gandhi well for a long time and have great respect for her. I am confident that this time too the prime minister of India, while in the Soviet Union, will become aware of these warm sentiments of the Soviet people.

Rao Departure

LD181156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Narasimha Rao, Indian external affairs minister, today returned to Delhi after a visit to Moscow where he took part in the work of the 7th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The work of the intergovernmental commission was highly successful, Narasimha Rao stated to a TASS correspondent. We were able to outline a few new fields of mutually profitable cooperation.

INDIA'S U.S.-MADE SATELLITE NO LONGER OPERATIONAL

PM131209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Satellite Stops Working"]

[Text] Delhi, 7 Sep -- As a spokesman for the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has announced in Bangalore (Karnataka State), specialists at the control center have given up further attempts to restore the activity of the Indian artificial earth satellite INSAT-1 after serious trouble on board. The satellite functioned in orbit for only about 5 months. The INSAT-1, a multipurpose communications satellite, was built in the United States to meet an order from India and was launched from the space center at Cape Canaveral (Florida).

The agency UNI, citing an ISRO spokesman, reported the other day that the Indian artificial satellite Bhaskara-2, inserted into orbit by a Soviet rocket on 20 November 1981 from a space center on Soviet territory, is continuing to supply valuable information.

GROMYKO MEETS AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD171700 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 17 Sep 82

["Friendly Meeting" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- Today, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Cent al Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko held a meeting with member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Foreign Minister Shah Mohammed Dost who has arrived in Moscow on a working visit.

During the conversation held, the minister exchanged opinions both on questions of bilateral Soviet-Afghan relations and on international problems of interest to both sides. Special attention was given to the situation in the Near and Middle East and in south-west Asia.

In the process, they underscored again the need for a political settlement of the international aspects of the situation that has developed around Afghanistan as a result of the continuing interference from without, including armed interference, in the internal affairs of that sovereign nonaligned state.

Andrey Gromyko gave his positive assessment to the fact that in June of this year an exchange of opinions took place between foreign ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan with the personal representative of the U.N. secretary-general serving as an intermediary, and that it was agreed to continue the Afghan-Pakistani dialogue.

Shah Mohammed Dost said that the Government of Afghanistan, for its part, will continue to make efforts aiming at attaining concrete agreements on questions of a political settlement.

The ministers resolutely condemned the continuing aggression by Israel against Lebanon, and against the Palestinian and other Arab people. Shah Mohammed Dost said that the Government of Afghanistan fully supports the programme for a Middle East settlement put forward in Leonid Brezhnev's speech on September 15 of this year.

On the same day Andrey Gromyko gave luncheon in honour of Shah Mohammed Dost, during which friendly toasts were exchanged.

The conversation and luncheon were held in a warm and comradely atmosphere characterized by complete mutual understanding.

Dost Departure

LD181140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Dost, PDPA Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs of Afghanistan, left Moscow for his homeland today after a brief working visit.

AFGHAN REVOLUTION COUNCIL PRESIDIUM SESSION

PM161539 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Sep 82 p 1

[TASS report: "Session in Kabul"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 September -- A session of the DRA Revolution Council Presidium has been held here under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolution Council Presidium.

The session, BAKHTAR reports, discussed and approved draft laws on the DRA Revolution Council's organizational structure and activity and on local organs of state power. The drafts of these laws were submitted for final approval by the next DRA Revolution Council session.

A decision was taken to relieve 'A.M. Sarbuland, DRA minister of information and culture, and Gol Dad, minister of higher and secondary specialized education, of their duties while retaining their posts as deputy chairmen of the DRA Council of Ministers.

SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES HIT

LD191154 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] The great changes brought about in Afghanistan by the national democratic revolution provoked angry resistance from the group that lost their privileges, the paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes.

The U.S. CIA and the Pentagon have played on this anger to establish close relations with the counterrevolutionary groups and to turn the territory of Afghanistan into a testing ground for new methods of so-called guerrilla warfare and new types of weapons. In August 1981 the CIA drew up a program for arms supplies to what are called the Afghan refugees; the program is costing $1 billion. American instructors supplied the counterrevolutionaries with maps that indicate what facilities should be attacked. Among the facilities are power stations, dams, factories, schools and hospitals.

Western media described the bands that terrorize Afghan civilians as true fighters for Islam and representatives of the people. But the actions of these bands show what they really are. Here are a few of their actions in July this year. In Ghowr Province an armed band entered the village of (Kondrabal), robbed a number of homes and drove off a herd of cattle. In Balkh Province an armed band attacked a crew of road repair workers, burned trucks and equipment. In Qandahar Province counterrevolutionaries planted a mine on the highway between Qandahar and Arghandab and a car with passengers hit the mine and blew up, causing the deaths of four children.

It is significant however that the counterrevolutionaries are unable to coordinate their actions, they operate as separate bands and they have no long-term strategy. Their leaders believe in fuedalism and in many cases are taking part in the war for none but personal reasons. It is questionable whether they could carry on sustained fighting. In an interview appearing in the Egyptian newspaper AN-NUR one of the counterrevolutionaries, by the name of (Garun al-Matzadeq) complained that nearly all the Islamic and Arab countries are failing to support the counterrevolutionaries and some, he said, are even siding with the Kabul government. He also accuses Egyptian officials of stealing money collected in Egypt for him and his kind.

Plenty of political and financial maneuvering is going on around what Western media tout as the problem of the Afghan refugees. According to the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, 15-20 percent of the aid for these would-be refugees disappears as a result of corruption and negligence. As for the amount the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries take for themselves, only accounts in Swiss banks tell the story.

In more and more countries governments and political groups are beginning to realize that the revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible and that nothing will come of attempts to interfere in the country's domestic affairs. They are also beginning to realize that the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan poses no threat to neighboring countries. The Soviet Union is not interested in acquiring foreign territory, it is simply honoring its treaty obligations.

SRI LANKA AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM171215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 10 September in the Kremlin (Neville Kanakaratne), Sri Lanka ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to A.S. Barakauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Surpeme Soviet Presidium.

After the presentation of the credentials and an exchange of speeches, a friendly conversation took place between A.S. Barkauskas and (N. Kanakaratne) in which M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presdium, and S.P. Kozyrev, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES SINGAPORE PRESIDENT

LD171310 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegramme to Devan C.V. Nair, the president of the Republic of Singapore, congratulating him on Singapore's republic day and extending congratulations and good wishes to the president and people of Singapore. In his reply telegramme the president of Singapore thanked Leonid Brezhnev for his congratulations and good wishes.

REAGAN, MARCOS DISCUSS U.S. MILITARY BASES

LD171814 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports: President Reagan has met in the White House with President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, now on an official visit in the United States.

According to administration officials, the discussion between the two presidents centered on military and economic issues.

The United States is clearly trying to draw the Philippines, and through them the entire ASEAN grouping, even deeper into its military and political strategy in South-East Asia. It was decided at the meeting to start talks next April on a new agreement concerning the lease by the United States of military bases in the Philippines, since the term of the current agreement is due to expire shortly. The United States has several bases in the Philippines. The largest of them is the main support base of the 7th U.S. fleet at Subic Bay, and Clark Field Air Force Base where the 13th brigade of U.S. tactical aviation is deployed. The two bases are of major strategic significance for the United States both for projecting its influence in South-East Asia and for supporting operations of the U.S. fleet in the Indian Ocean.

The two presidents also decided to make consultations between defense ministers of both countries regular. Juan Ponce Enrile, minister of defense of the Philippines, is to visit the United States next December to discuss among other things the modernisation of the Philippine Army.

There are indicators that during the discussion of economic relations between the two countries the U.S. side declined to meet the Philippines' demand on expanding the import of staple Philippine export commodities, specifically textiles, to the United States.

VNA DENIES PRC AIRSPACE VIOLATION CHARGE

PM171003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Sep (TASS) -- VNA [VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY] has denied the Chinese side's slanderous fabrications claiming that on 10 September two Vietnamese aircraft violated Chinese airspace in the Guangxi-Zhuang Autonomous Region.

These fabrications, the agency points out, are a premediated move by the Chinese authorities aimed at frustrating the Vietnamese side's proposal on ending armed and other hostile actions on the border between the two countries on the event of their national holidays and against the establishment of peace on the Vietnamese-Chinese border.

'STRONG, SOCIALIST POLAND' NECESSARY FOR USSR

LD200122 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] "The ministers noted with satisfaction the steady and progressive development and deepening of the all-round relations between the two fraternal countries, based on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Poland."

These words from the joint Soviet-Polish communique express the essence of the results of the visit to the Soviet Union by Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of Poland. During the talks between the head of Polish diplomacy and Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, it was stressed once again that the relations between our countries unfailingly serve the interests of the fraternal nations and the cause of socialism and form an important factor in stability and security on the European Continent and in the world as a whole.

During the talks, the minister of foreign affairs of Poland stressed that in the current, complex international situation, the friendship and the alliance with the Soviet Union, which form the cornerstone of Polish foreign policy, acquire even greater significance as a guarantee of Poland's security and the inviolability of its borders. A powerful Soviet Union is necessary for Poland just as is a strong, socialist Poland for the Soviet Union. This can be seen from the history of Soviet-Polish prewar relations in all areas, especially from the mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

For example, the goods turnover between our countries has grown from R2.4 billion in 1970 to R8.4 billion in 1981. The friendly relations between the Soviet state and the Polish People's Republic serve the interests of peace in Europe and the cause of easing international tension. That is why the anxiety of Poland's socialist friends, especially the Soviet Union, over the current situation in the fraternal country, over everything which can cause a diminution of its strength, is understandable.

For many years now Poland has been an object of particular interest to antisocialist centers in the West which lately have significantly intensified their subversive activity. Their intentions are known. They want to bring about a breach in the closed ranks of the countries of our community and to dissipate the benefits of socialism. Reactionary forces, NATO's aggressive circles, use the situation in Poland to fan a slanderous campaign and promote various anti-Polish insinuations.

The Soviet Union and Poland decisively condemn and reject the intervention of the United States and other capitalist states in Poland's internal affairs. This is a brutal violation of the generally accepted norms of international law, of functioning treaties and agreements. In the Soviet Union and Poland, the discriminarory moves against our countries announced by the United States and some of their allies are treated as overt blackmail and pressure, as attempts to upset the peace structure of interstate relations, as a threat to peace and security in Europe.

In the course of the talks which took place between the ministers of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union and Poland, it was stressed once more that all attempts to upset the foundations of socialism in Poland, including those emanating from abroad, will inevitably end in fiasco; all sanctions will ultimately strike those who resort to such steps and who breach the fundamental principles agreed upon in Helsinki.

In close cooperation with all the countries of socialism, the Soviet Union and Poland consider it their obligation to strive for successful development of many-sided contacts between fraternal states. As is known, the Soviet-Polish alliance was one of the first elements from which the socialist community of states and nations was later formed. Soviet-Polish cooperation forms a significant factor in consolidating the coherence of this community and in strengthening the ties which bind it. It promotes forther improvements in the activities of such important organizations as the Warsaw Treaty and the CEMA.

The Soviet-Polish talks have once again demonstrated the staunch will of the Soviet Union and Poland to strengthen their mutual relations and to consistently proceed along the agreed course in the name of peace, socialism and progress.

IDEOLOGICAL 'SUBVERSION' OF POLAND CONDEMNED

LD182258 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] The Soviet political weekly, NOVOYE VREMYA -- NEW TIMES -- writes that ideological subversion of Poland becomes ever more brutal. The weekly publishes an article showing how the interference in Polish affairs is carried out.

One of the methods of subversion is the radio propaganda from Western countries hostile to socialist Poland. The total number of radio programmes of an anti-Polish character has recently trebled. Provocative, inciting programs on the radio stations of the United States, the FRG, France and Great Britain now make up 40 percent of their broadcasts to Poland. Practically each leaflet of the counterrevolutionary underground in Poland, each antistate slogan is an echo of the slanders disseminated on the airwaves by Western radio stations and their appeals for the incitement of conflicts and antigovernment actions, the weekly writes.

The role of leader, ideological inspirer and initiator of counterrevolutionary groups scattered over Poland has been assumed by Radio Free Europe [RFE]. The leaders of its Polish section regularly report to the U.S. Consulate in Munich to the CIA respresentatives, who coordinate the work of intelligence services of the United States and the FRG on Polish territory.

At the beginning of the year that radio station broadcast a 32-point instruction. These points were recommendations for the methods and means of underground struggle. One of the programs beamed the text of the provocative appeal, five times, aimed at torpedoing the Polish Governments's efforts to assure social order and calm in the country.

NOVOYE VREMYA writes that from that CIA mouthoiece came absurd inventions like the one about Polish soldiers not resembling Poles at all; that at any rate they are Russians dressed in Polish uniforms. When that stupid invention did not succeed either, the radio station, together with the BBC and other Western radio stations, raised the cry that each Polish soldier was allegedly guarded by several militiamen.

Having realized that was also a failure, the bourgeois press and radio stations tried to wriggle out of it, stating that militiamen were being dressed in army uniforms.

The formal pretext for the present propaganda offensive on radio waves was the second anniversary of the August events in Poland, the weekly points out. It was to be a kind of a new trial of strength for the antisocialist underground. Some people in the West openly hoped that last August would be the beginning of a new Polish tragedy. On 31 August, extremist elements tried to provoke conflicts in several regions of the country. However, working Poland did not support the provocateurs. As the WRON [Military Council of National Salvation] stated, the internal and foreign counterrevolution was unable to cause mass antisocialist disturbances. This time, too, the adventurers miscalculated, as Jerzy Urban, the government press spokesman stated, the (?provocateurs) themselves played a funeral march.

The events of the end of summer once again have shown convincingly that the counter-revolutionary underground in Poland is only an obedient puppet of Western manipulators; that it has nothing in common with the interests of working people, the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA stresses.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV MESSAGE TO BCP LEADERS

PM200727 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Hearty Congratulations"]

[Text] V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent a congratulatory telegram to Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Sofia Okrug BCP Committee, and Comrade Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. It said:

On behalf of Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom we send to you, the Communists and all inhabitants of the Sofia cordial congratulations and best wishes on the national holiday of the Bulgarian people -- the 38th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

In these past years the fraternal Bulgarian people, under the leadership of the BCP, have traveled a glorious path of victories and achievements and have attained great successes in all spheres of the country's socioeconomic development. We cherish the fact that a significant contribution is being made to these achievements by the Communists and working people of the Bulgarian capital, with whom Muscovites are joined by relations of traditional friendship and multilateral cooperation.

We are convinced that the fruitful friendly ties between our capitals will continue to develop successfully and for the good of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples and in the interests of peace and socialism.

We wish you, dear comrades, and the working people of the Bulgarian capital new successes in peaceful creative labor and in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

BULGARIAN TU CHIEF MEETS AUCCTU'S SHALAYEV

PM170905 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Sep 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] On 11 September a delegation from the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions headed by P. Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, stopped over in Moscow. The delegation had a talk with AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev. The talk, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere, touched on questions of Soviet-Bulgarian trade union ties and cooperation and topical problems of the international trade union movement.

MOSCOW NOTES ALBANIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

AU171345 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1430 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Aleksandr Nikolayev commentary on 40th anniversary of Peze conference, the founding of the Albanian National Liberation Front, later renamed Democratic Front]

[Text] The founding of the National Liberation Front of Albania in 1942, in which representatives of the other patriotic sections of the population also took part, in addition to the Communists, marked the beginning of a new phase in the development of the national liberation movement in Albania. The heroic struggle of the Soviet peoples against the fascist aggressors exerted a great influence in the growth of that movement.

Appreciating the important of that struggle, the First Congress of the Albanian Communist Party stressed in its documents that the entry of the Soviet Union in the war gave a new and powerful impetus to the resistance movement of the Albanian people and assured the necessary conditions to create the Albanian Communist Party itself.

A number of important decisions were adopted at the Peze conference to further strength en the national liberation struggle of the Albanian people, including the decision to set up national liberation councils throughout the country as organs of the people's power. The foundations of the future Albanian state of people's democracy were thus laid. The decisions of the Peze conference found an echo not only in Albania itself, but even outside it. Shortly after the founding of the national liberation front the Soviet Government published its special declaration on Albania's independence, in which it greeted the antifascist struggle of the Albanian patriots and stressed that the Soviet Union recognized no claim by Italian imperialism on Albanian territory and that it desired to see Albania freed from the fascist yoke and its independence restored. This declaration provided a strong support for the National Liberation Front and the antifascist struggle led by the front.

Throughout World War II the Soviet Union resolutely supported the National Liberation Front led by the Albanian Communist Party. Shortly after the front's congress in Permet, representatives of the Soviet military mission arrived in Albania, which was further proof of the consistent policy of the Soviet Union with regard to the creation of an independent and democratic Albanian state.

The Soviet Government was among the first countries to recognize the provisional democratic government of Albania in 1845, formed by the antifascist National Liberation Front, and established diplomatic relations. Following the establishment of Soviet-Albanian diplomatic relations, the cooperation between both our countries was strengthened and developed from year to year. There is no doubt that this cooperation played a very considerable role in the rapid development of Albania in building the foundations of socialism. Standing side by side with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Albania achieved great successes within a brief historical period in developing its economy and culture and in strengthening its positions in the international arena.

SCHMIDT STATEMENT, FRG COALITION BREAKUP NOTED

LDL71518 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn September 17 TASS -- In his government statement in the Bundestag today Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that the further existence of the government coalition of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Free Democratic Party is impossible under present conditions. He said that all the four ministers, members of the Free Democratic Party, have resigned because of differences on the problems of economic and social policies.

Helmut Schmidt urged the parliamentarians to support the proposal for holding pre-term parliamentary elections late in November-early in December this year and called on the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] opposition block not to raise obstacles to this. To facilitate a solution of this problem, he announced his readiness to table to the Bundestag a motion of confidence in his government. Under the Constitution, in the event of a vote of no-confidence parliament should be dissolved and new elections scheduled.

Helmut Schmidt declared that he has assumed the functions of foreign minister to replace H.-D. Genscher, who was resigned, and instructed a number of Cabinet members to take over the duties of the three other Free Democratic Party ministers who have left the Cabinet.

Differences Over Elections

LD181554 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn September 18 TASS -- FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in an appearance on the West German television, commented on his meeting with Chairman of the Association of German Trade Unions Ernst Breit that took place on Friday. Helmut Schmidt said that as long as he remains in the psot of the FRG chancellor he will be "ensuring the conduct of the policy of peace". Helmut Schmidt said it was not easy for him to end the coalition with the Free Democrats that dates back over 13 years, but he feels relief that what had been concealed before was openly stated now. During the meeting the leader of the West German trade unions handed over to the chancellor the token 20,000 out of 1.5 million signatures of West German citizens under the call of the FRG trade unions for peace. The DPA news agency reports that the federal chancellor signed the peace appeal too.

Considerable differences over the proposal of the chairman of the Free Democratic Party Hans-Dietrich Genscher on the change of a partner in the coalition and on the joining of Free Democrats to the CDU-CSU [Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union] opposition bloc were manifested yesterday evening at a joint meeting of the group of the Free Democratic Party in the Bundestag and the federal board of the party. The existence of the differences is clearly shown by the results of the voting that took place after the discussion. It is only with the margin of three votes (18 against 15) that Genscher managed to impose his viewpoint.

During the discussion opinions were expressed in favour of settling the government crisis through supporting the proposals of the FRG chancellor about the holding of preterm parliamentary elections late in November -- early in December. Leaders of the Free Democratic Party such as Helga Schuhardt and Andreas von Scholer stated that not all Free Democrats will support at the voting in the Bundestag the constructive vote of non-confidence in the FRG chancellor. Leader of the opposition Helmut Kohl intends to submit the vote of non-confidence by mid-next week. Members of the federal board of the Free Democratic Party Moritz Meier announced his quitting the board out of disagreement with Genscher's course at disrupting the coalition with the S.P.D. [Social Democratic Party].

Numerous statements by Helmut Kohl over the FRG television show that the party of Christian Democrats having at present no reasonable alternative programme seeks to put off the holding of preterm parliamentary elections. He announced that it is only after March 13 of next year that the new elections will be held, that is, they will be held after the forming of the CDU-CSU-Free Democratic Party government when their joint programme of governmental activity will be worked out.

Speaking in the Bundestag and also during a televised interview Hans-Dietrich Genscher avoided answering questions about his stand concerning the holding of new elections. However, it follows from his pronouncements that just as the CDU/CSU he declares against the holding of preterm parliamentary elections in the FRG.

SOVIET-FRENCH POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS HELD

LD171324 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- Political consultations between the Foreign Ministries of the Soviet Union and France took place in Moscow on September 16-17. Under discussion were certain problems of the present international situation relating to the search of ways to improve it as well as the state and prospects of development of Soviet-French relations.

Taking part in the consultations, held in a constructive spirit, were: On the Soviet side -- Leonid Ilyichev and Antoliy Kovalyev, deputy foreign ministers of the USSR; Stepan Chervonenko, the Soviet ambassador to France. On the French side -- Jacques Andreani, director of the Political Department of the Ministry for External Relations of France, Claude Arnaud, the ambassador of France in the Soviet Union, and Bernard Dufourcq, head of the European Department of the Ministry for External Relations of France.

Jacques Andreani was received by Georgiy Kornienko, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR.

ZAGLADIN IN PARIS; HOLDS TALKS WITH PCF OFFICIAL

LD182122 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, 18 Sep (TASS) -- Regular consultations have taken place here between Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and Maxime Gremetz, member of the French Communist Party [PCP] Politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee, concerning issues of mutual interest. The consultations were held in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding which characterizes the relations between the two parties.

SOVIET, TURKISH OFFICIALS HOLD CONSULTATIONS

LD171916 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 17, TASS -- Soviet-Turkish consultations were held in the Foreign Ministry of the USSR on questions of the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly, attended by Director of the International Organizations Department of Turkish Foreign Ministry, Tahsin Tarhan [as received], member of the board of the USSR Foreign Ministry, Vladimir Petrovskiy and other ranking officials of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Tahsin Tarhan was received by Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR, Nikita Ryzhov.

CLOSURE OF U.S. GREEK BASES RECOMMENDED

LD172348 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1800 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Dear listeners, a Greek Government spokesman has announced that Athens is ready to begin talks at the end of this month with Washington on the future status of the American military bases in Greece. Our commentator writes:

The announcement was made following the talks between Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and American Ambassador Stearns, who then left for Washington to consult with his government.

The two sides in the coming negotiations are faced with different tasks: While the Greek side is trying to achieve stricter national control over all American bases, the American representatives see their task in the opposite direction, namely, not only not to allow such control, but also to preserve for their military installations in Greece the right of extra-territoriality, a right conferred by the American-Greek military treaty of 12 October 1953. Will the Americans succeed in this? Only the future can tell.

Political observers now draw attention to the Pentagon's clearly increased interest in Greek territory. It is not difficult to guess the reasons for this. Greece is at the crossroads of certain areas which Washington arbitrarily declares a zone of its vital interests. For this reason the bases as well as the other military installations in Greece, which number about 40, have now attained a particularly important significance for the American generals, especially since nuclear weapons are deployed on some of them.

Do the Greeks have any real understanding of the possible consequences of an inequitable military treaty with the United States? The answer can only be (monosyllabic), if we recall the results of last year's parliamentary elections in the country. In the period of the election campaign, the problem of the American military presence in Greece was one of the main ones and PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] took the mood of the voters into account, painting on its green banners the demand for the abolition of the American military bases. The PASOK leader at that time stressed repeatedly that without this one could not talk of Greece implementing an independent, national foreign policy. This crystal-clear position regarding the issue of the bases was to the liking of the Greeks and contributed to a great extent to the success of the Greek Socialists in the parliamentary elections of 18 October 1981.

For a long time now the Greeks have been convinced as a result of their bitter experiences that it is imperative for them to get rid of American domination, which repeatedly condemned their country to tribulations and victimization and national humiliation. Suffice it to recall the 7-year rule of the black colonels who stayed in power for such a long period thanks to the military, economic and political support of Uncle Sam.

In Greece they also cannot fail to see the threat for the country if it is, against its will, drawn into dangerous U.S. adventures in the Mediterranean and the Middle East. And such a threat is not at all abstract, but completely real. In this connection we could mention many examples from recent history, but let us merely consider the latest events: Israel's attack on the Lebanese and Palestinian people. The Greeks are fully aware of the fact that the entire network of American military installations in their country has been in a state of combat alert, to be implemented if the Israeli ally gets into difficulties. Such a (?turn) of events cannot be ruled out if we recall several adventurist actions of the United States. In a word the American military presence in Greece is a serious problem for the Greek people and much of the country's fate will depend on its solution, our commentator concludes.

UK FOREIGN SECRETARY DESIRES FREE TRADE

LD181702 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Pym has spoken out against discriminatory restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Great Britain, he said, wishes to trade with the USSR in all cases where such trade is equally advantageous to us and the Soviet Union.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO REAGAN ON ISRAELI 'CRIME'

LD201024 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1000 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Sep (TASS) -- Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, sent a personal message to Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, in connection with the new monstrous crime committed by Israel -- the bloody slaughter in west Beirut -- which ranks with the evil deeds of Hitler's Nazis in World War II.

The message stresses that responsibility for the torrents of blood now flowing in Lebanon also belongs to those that could have but did not prevent the actions perpetrated by Tel Aviv. Not only the Palestinian but other people will not forget and will not forgive the bloody orgy arranged by the Israeli military.

Leonid Brezhnev expressed himself firmly in favour of putting an end to the situation in which the leaders of Israel throw down challenges to the United Nations, crudely and systematically flouting the basic principles of the UN Charter and its resolutions, including those of the Security Council. He called on the President of the United States to act jointly with the Soviet Union in the Security Council with the aim of curbing Israel and compelling it to submit to the Security Council's resolutions.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL TIED TO BEIRUT 'CRIMES'

TASS Statement

LD191258 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 19 Sep 82

["TASS Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 19, TASS -- Israel has perpetrated a heinous crime. Following the pull-out of the Palestinian armed units from west Beirut, the Israeli troops treacherously forced their way into the city and staged there a massacre of the civilian population -- Palestinians and Lebanese. At the Palestinian refugee camps, captured by the Israeli troops, defenceless women, children and old men are shot at point blank from submachineguns and machineguns for the sole reason of them being Palestinians.

The carnage in Beirut is comparable with such crimes by the fascists as the extermination of people in Baba Yar during the Second World War.

Invading West Beirut, thus grossly violating the U.N. decisions and its own pledges, Tel Aviv claims that this is being done in order to prevent bloodshed in the city.

The world has seen once again the hypocrisy and perfidy of the Israeli ruling circles. When Israel's aggression in Lebanon turned into its serious moral and political defeat, the Israeli military, intoxicated by militarist psychosis, staged a bloodbath in Beirut.

What Israel is doing on Lebanese soil is genocide. Its aim is to destroy the Palestinians as a nation.

Responsibility for the crimes rests primarily with the Israeli ruling circles, but not entirely with them. It rests also with those who armed the aggressor and, in fact, instigated its actions. If not for Washington's support, Israel would not have dared to commit such atrocities. These are, as a matter of fact, fruits of the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation, which are being consolidated with the help of the so-called Reagan plan -- continuation of the Camp David policy.

Streams of blood and heaps of corpses in Beirut's Palestinian camps -- such is the value of the guarantees of Washington which promised security for the Beirut inhabitants after the departure of the Palestinian resistance movement units.

The crimes committed by Israel in Lebanon, provoke wrath and condemnation of all honest people, of all who strive for peace not by words, but by deeds. Neither the Palestinians nor other peoples will ever forget or forgive what the aggressors have done. Retribution will be inevitable.

If they in Washington and Tel Aviv hope to impose in this way on Arabs their terms for settlement, this is total illusion -- the Beirut massacre will only deepen the gap dividing now Arabs and Israel. Many generations of the Israeli people themselves will have to overcome in the future consequences of the grave crimes perpetrated today by their government.

The Soviet Union strongly condemns Israel's aggression and genocide in Lebanon. It demands their immediate termination and withdrawal without delay of the Israeli troops from Lebanon, as envisaged by the decisions of the U.N. Security Council.

The Security Council should fully use the powers entrusted to it by the U.N. Charter, including the use of U.N. troops to ensure protection for Beirut's civilian population and withdrawal of the aggressor's troops.

The Security Council should impose, if necessary, sanctions with regard to Isrel, as envisaged by the Charter. A general question arises whether such a state as Israel which systematically violates principles of the U.N. Charter can remain a member of this organization.

An end should be put to Israel's aggression and its crimes against humanity.

Kulik Commentary

LD191844 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 82

["Participation in Genocide" -- TASS headline, by TASS political observer Sergey Kulik]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep (TASS) -- Speaking in the New Jersey last Friday, President Reagan stated, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES: "The Israeli incursion into West Beirut has been justified." Following this, official circles in Washington, as CBC observer N. Benton admitted, have begun "to assure that the purpose of the Israeli occupation of Beirut consists in preventing bloodshed."

It is precisely under the cover of the American "justifications" and "assurances" that Israel carried out its monstrous crime in the Lebanese capital -- which it occupies completely -- a crime which from now on will rank in history with the most terrible evil against mankind.

More than 1,500 absolutely defenseless people were killed in the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila simply because they were Palestinians. Infants in their cradles were killed with blows from rifle butts. Mountains of corpses of young people with their eyes gouged out; sick people shot in their hospital beds; women, who had been flayed alive; old men with fractured skulls; wounded, who were buried under the rubble of buildings with bulldozers, by means of which the murderers vainly hoped to conceal the traces of their crimes. The cruelty and inhumanity of the Israeli Nazis is equal to that of the Hitlerite fascists.

The White House, so fond of all kinds of "sanctions" and "punishments," has not found the necessary words to condemn its charges from Tel Aviv, not to mention realistic steps to halt its crimes.

White House press officials are now raising a hue and cry about the fact that Reagan sent Begin what is allegedly "the sharpest statement ever sent to Israel." However, as THE WASHINGTON POST reports, the White House head failed to state that he considers Prime Minister Begin responsible for the murders. Washington has also assured Tel Aviv via the press that it does not intend to curtain its military aid to the rampaging Israeli aggressors. U.S. measures against Israeli, as sanctions, evidently amount to a harshening of rhetoric just for show.

There are a lot of loud phrases in Reagan's statement: "Decent people are outraged at the murders...." "I express my regrets and offer my condolences to the families...." Is there any limit to the hypocrisy?

After all, these murders need never have happened, these victims need never have suffered if Washington had not helped Tel Aviv. It was the United States that gave written guarantees via its Near East emissary, Habib, that after the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters from west Beirut, the city would not be occupied by Israeli forces, and the security and inviolability of the citizens and those in the refugee camps would be safeguarded. The trust of the Palestinians has been cruelly abused. Thus it is a matter of the direct and complete responsibility of Washington for the bloodbath. The question also arises of the United States' fidelity to its own obligations as a great power. And one should indeed speak of "decency," but in a different context...

In trying to dissociate itself from the bloody crimes of Tel Aviv, the Washington administration is trying to create the impression that it was "in the dark" about Israel's plans for the seizure of west Beirut, and is also trying to put all the responsibility for the tragedy at Sabra and Shatila on the Phalangists and Haddad, the traitor to the Lebanese people, who is said to have acted independently of the Israeli occupation forces in Lebanon. One can judge from the Western press just how far this version is from the true state of affairs.

"As far back as June, at the very beginning of the war, Israeli Defense Minister Sharon drew up a plan, according to which the Phalangists were to go into west Beirut and the Palestinian camps to carry out operations against the PLO," THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent reported from Jerusalem. "The calculation was that Haddad's people would be merciless toward PLO supporters." The NBC television company, in a news bulletin, mentioned a certain "high-ranking official representative of the U.S. administration," who admitted that he had been notified that Haddad detachments had received access to Palestinian camps.

And finally the evidence of the French television company TF-1, from Jerusalem:" It is impossible to imagine that the Israeli Army did not know about what was taking place. The detachments of Phalangists are trained and paid by Israel, and Haddad himself is nearly always accompanied by an Israeli officer."

Thus references to "not being aware" and "not being informed" clearly do not exonerate Washington. The essence of the thing is not whether the Israelis or the Phalangists fired the most shots at the women, children and old people in the Palestinian camps. The essence of events lies in the fact that we have a direct collusion between reactionary forces operating in the Near East, which is aimed at the physical destruction of the Palestinians. For this reason responsibility for the dreadful crime on Lebanese soil, for genocide, is also carried by those in the United States who gave the butchers the possibility of carrying out their crimes and going unpunished. They are the ones who placed the weapons into the hands of the murderers and did everything to ensure that the aggressor was shielded politically and diplomatically in the face of the anger and indignation of the whole world.

Syrian CP Statement

LD200642 Moscow TASS in English 0622 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus September 20 TASS -- It was with pain in their hearts that the Syrian people heard the news about another crime perpetrated by the Israeli invaders in the Palestinian refugee camps in west Beirut, a statement of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party says.

The scope of the atrocious operation perpetrated by the Israeli military not only with the tacit agreement but with the immediate complicity of the United States, is measured by more than 1,500 dead, mostly children,women and the elderly, the statement stresses.

Israel could not have perpetrated its numerous crimes in Lebanon if Washington had not armed it with the latest means of mass annihilation within the framework of the notorious "strategic alliance" between the United States and Israel.

The statement of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party stresses that the bloody atrocities of the Israeli fascists are forcing the Palestinian people to close their ranks in order to give a rebuff to the invaders and to carry on their struggle for their legitimate rights. Speaking on behalf of all the Syrian Communists, the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party strongly denounced the barbarous action of the Israeli Army in the Palestinian refugee camps in west Beirut.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL CONVENES, CONDEMNS ISRAEL

Prior Statements

LD182222 Moscow TASS in English 2203 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 19 TASS -- A session of the United Nations Security Council is being convened urgently in New York in connection with the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Lebanese camps carried out by bands of right-wing Phalangists with the connivance of Israeli occupation troops. According to U.S. television report, not few than one thousand old people, women, and children staying in refugee camps were shot, stabbed or beaten to death in west Beirut in the past one and half days. The United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar condemned these atrocities. The U.S. permanent mission at the United Nations published a statement on behalf of the governments of the United States, France and Italy expressing 'outrage' at the massacre in Beirut. However, the statement contains not a single word condemning Tel Aviv.

Vremya Report

LD191908 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Sep 82

[From the "Vremya" program]

[Text] An emergency session of the UN Security Council has taken place in New York. The Security Council unanimously condemned the criminal and bloody violence committed against the civilian population in Beirut. The Security Council was informed about the development of events in Beirut by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. From his report it transpires that the areas of west Beirut where the monstrous crimes were carried out are fully controlled by the Israeli occupiers. Perez de Cuellar stated that in the situation that has arisen the unarmed U.N. observers are not enough to prevent new crimes. The Security Council instructed the secretary general to hold appropriate consultations immediately with the object of taking further measures, including the possible deployment of U.N. forces in the Beirut region to give assistance to the Lebanese Government in the protection of the civilian population.

Speaking during the Security Council Session, Comrade Ovinnikov, the USSR representative, stated that Israel is not alone in bearing responsibility for what is now taking place in Lebanon. The new monstrous tragedy in Beirut will remain as a bloodstain on the consciences of those who gave the butchers the opportunity to commit their crimes with impunity, in that they put weapons into the hands of murderers and did everything to ensure political and diplomatic shelter from the indignation and anger of the entire world. The Soviet delegate demanded that resolute and effective actions should be taken to end the barbarous slaughter.

The representatives of 18 states spoke during the session. Only the U.S. delegate remained silent. He did not dare to shield those implicated in the bloody carnage, but nevertheless could not find words of reproof to use against them.

Vasilyets Report

LD190942 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, informing the U.N. Security Council about the developments in Beirut in the past 24 hours, noted that the council had just adopted a resolution demanding an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Beirut. The Israeli Foreign Ministry, making a mock of the community of nations, notified the U.N. secretary-general that the government cannot give an official reply to the resolution due to the celebration of the national Jewish holiday.

According to the U.N. secretary-general's report, west Beirut, the scene of the heinous crime, is fully controlled by the Israeli occupation troops. According to U.N. observers, cut-throats from Haddad's units, who are on the payroll of Tel Aviv and are fully subordinate to it, were among the Israelis. Javier Perez de Cuellar stated that the presence of unarmed U.N. observers is not enough to prevent new crimes.

Zuhdi at-Tarazi, permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organisation to the United Nations, spoke with wrath and bitterness about the tragedy which took place in Israeli-captured Beirut. There is no doubt, he stressed, that Israeli troops were directly involved in the massacre. Israeli commandos, he said, stormed Palestinian refugee camps and killed defenceless old people, children and women. According to preliminary estimates, not less than 1,500 totally defenceless people died. The Israeli fascists, Zuhdi at-Tarazi pointed out, equalled in their ruthlessness and brutality with Hitlerite Nazis.

The PLO representative recalled that the Palestinian fighters left Beirut only after they had received Washington's assurances that security of Palestinians would be guaranteed.

Zuhdi at-Tarazi declared that the criminals should be expelled from the community of nations. Israel remains a U.N. member only thanks to support from the United States which entered into collusion with the Zionist fascists.

Jordan's permanent representative to the United Nations Hazim Nusaybah also pointed to the American connivance with the Israeli aggressors. The murder in cold blood of the helpless Palestinian civilians, he said, generated horror and revulsion throughout the world. Since Begin came into the picture, he pointed out, the Zionists destroyed by American weapons a huge number of Arab civilians.

Clovis Maqsud, permanent observer of the League of Arab States, rejected the brazen lie of Tel Aviv which is trying to dissociate itself from the crimes in the Palestinian refugee camps. It is well known that only those with permission from the Israeli troops could enter the refugee camps. This was, he said, a planned operation aimed at exterminating the civilian population.

The Palestinians believed in the agreement which was guaranteed by the United States, and they paid a heavy price for that, said Kuwait's representative M. Abu al-Hasan.

Several representatives of Western states condemned the barbarous crime perpetrated with Israel's involvement. The Greek Government, said Greece's delegate M. Dountas, is shocked by the heinous crimes in west Beirut. He urged the U.N. Security Council to take immediate measures to protect the civilian population in Lebanon. The Israeli occupation, said Spain's representative Don Jaime de Pinies, offered a cover for the ruthless crimes. Irish delegate Noel Dorr called for immediate measures to save human lives.

A new horrible chapter has been added to the Lebanese tragedy, chilling blood of all honest people, said the USSR's representative R.S. Ovinnikov. According to reports from the Lebanese capital, heinous crimes were committed there against the unarmed and defenseless civilian population. Hundreds of innocent people, including old men and women with small babies, whole families were shot dead in cold blood. These are methods which are well known to all. In the same way, by shooting at the back and head, fascist murderers killed people in the Soviet Union, Poland, France, Italy and other countries during the Second World War.

Israel is not the only one responsible for the developments in Lebanon, the Soviet representative stressed. The new appalling tragedy in Beirut remains as a stain of blood on the conscience of those who enabled the butchers to commit their crimes with impunity, for they supplied the murderers with weapons and did everything possible to provide them with political and diplomatic cover in the face of indignation and wrath of the entire world.

Observer Force Increase

LD190924 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 19 TASS -- The United Nations Security Council has condemned the criminal massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut, perpetrated with obvious connivance from the Israeli occupation force.

The Security Council, at its urgent meeting, authorized the U.N. secretary-general to increase the observer force in the region of the Lebanese capital from ten to 50 men. The council's resolution stresses that the U.N. observers shall have full freedom of movement and that there shall be no interference with their deployment.

Since the beginning of its invasion of Beirut, Israel hindered in all ways the work of the international personnel, seeking to conceal from world public opinion its crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

The council requested the secretary-general to hold consultations to adopt further measures, including the possible deployment of U.N. forces in the region of Beirut to assist the Lebanese Government in protecting the civilian population. With an apparent reference to Tel Aviv's repeatedly expressed brazen refusal to heed the voice of the international community of nations, the Security Council warned all the states about their obligation under the U.N. Charter to strictly observe all Security Council decisions.

PLO Executive Committee Demand

LD190950 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus September 19 TASS -- The Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization has held an emergency session, chaired by Yasir 'Arafat, in the Syrian capital. They discussed the situation in west Beirut in the light of another heinous crime committed by the Israeli military -- the carnage of children, women, old people wounded and ill in Palestinian camps.

According to WAFA news agency, the Executive Committee adopted an appeal to the world public, which says that the Israeli invaders staged a bloodbath in the refugee camps of Shatila and Sabra although the United States gave written guarantees that Bierut will not be occupied by Israeli troops and the security of the civilian population of the Lebanese capital and inhabitants of Palestinian refugee camps will be ensured after the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters from west Beirut. The United States is thus fully responsible for the developments, the message stresses.

The horrifying massacre perpetrated by the Israeli aggressors against the Palestinian and Lebanese citizens is just another link in the chain of heinous crimes reminiscent of the Nazi atrocities. Their aim is to exterminate the Palestinian people.

The appeal demands that the U.N. Security Council impose sanctions against Israel and expel Israel from the international organisation for its grave war crimes.

ISRAELI ACTIONS IN INITIAL BEIRUT TAKEOVER

Zhudro Report

LD172344 Moscow TASS in English 2303 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus September 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Zhudro reports:

After two days of battles, with the defenders of the Lebanese capital fighting against heavy odds, the strike forces of the Israeli Army have taken the key positions in the western part of Beirut. During yesterday, the aggressor troops entrenched themselves in the main crossroads, shut off the city's central arteries and imposed a curfew. According to reports reaching here, the invaders are carefully searching house after house forcing the residents to abandon their homes. Sweeping arrests are in progress. The Israelis have unceremoniously occupied a number of government buildings in west Beirut, and established positions around the headquarters of the head of Lebanese Government.

According to eye-witness accounts, the invaders have taken over the building of the Centre for Palestinian Studies and began plundering the archives and documents of this research establishment.

The grim prospect of being razed from the ground hands heavy over the Palestinian refugee camps Sabra, Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah in the suburbs of Beirut. Breaking into the camps after a blanket artillery fire, the Israelis are moving powerful bulldozers into the area. According to Radio Beirut, the Lebanese Government fears that these camps will share the tragic lot of the Palestian camps in the south of the country where the aggressors razed to the ground and burnt human settlements serving as temporary homes for the refugees.

The Lebanese press reports that the occupation of west Beirut has paralysed the economic life of the capital and the functioning of the governments organs. Israel, writes the newspaper AS-SAFR, deliberately deprives Lebanon of any elements of autonomy even when it comes to electing a new president. It wishes to put the country under its own total control, to dismember it and to force it into signing a separate "peace" treaty. Refusal to comply with these shackling conditions, AS-SAFIR says, cost Bashir al-Jumayyil, elected president in August, his life.

During contacts between Lebanon's president Ilyas Sarkis, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, Radio Beirut reports, the Lebanese leaders spoke out for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Beirut. Prime Minister al-Wazzan brought this demand to the notice of U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Lebanon Robert Barret.

Further Report

LD181250 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut [no date as received] -- The Israeli Army continues to occupy west Beirut for the third day. Resistance seemed to be symbolic at the beginning, but armed groups of the Lebanese left-wing parties are still defending some quarters of the city. Dozens of civilians have already been killed by the brutal action, described as "local" by Israeli Premier Menachem Begin. After two weeks of repairs and removal of ruins in the city, life in west Beirut has again been paralysed. There is no electricity, no food and many shops have been closed. Israel has misused the political situation in Lebanon and occupies the whole capital of a foreign country for the first time in the history of its wars against the Arabs.

The Israeli Army grossly interferes in the Lebanese internal affairs. It destroyed the offices of a majority of the left-wing parties and groups in Beirut.

The number of Israeli soldiers in Beirut streets is continuously growing. Many functionaries of progressive and democratic parties have been arrested and their whereabouts are unknown.

Beirut was divided today into sealed parts, in which the occupiers carry out mopping up operations, trying to break the last remnants of resistance.

Round-Ups, Searches

LD181852 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut September 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Ratmir Orestov reports: Israeli troops occupying west Beirut are playing the master in city neighborhoods and Palestinian refugee camps. Israeli patrols make round-ups and conduct house-to-house searches, arresting hundreds of the Lebanese and Palestinians. Beirut's main thoroughfares are closed to traffic. A curfew is in force at night-time.

Despite the dominant position of the aggressor, there are pockets of resistance in west Beirut. Clashes take place in the streets. According to a Beirut radio report, 'Ibrahim Koleylat, leader of the "Murabitun" movement was wounded in the fighting. Israeli troops suffer serious losses. In the duration of yesterday alone 48 Israeli soldiers were killed and wounded. The papers carry photographs of knocked out and burnt Israeli tanks and armored personnel carriers in Beirut streets.

Wrath and indignation caused worldwide by the push of the Israeli troops into west Beirut and the outrages committed by the invaders in the capital of the sovereign Lebanese state prompted Tel Aviv to make attempts to cover-up its actions by putting forward the puppet forces. According to Radio Beirut, armed formations of Lebanese separatists were brought into Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps. With the hands of the thugs of Zionists' ally Haddad, Israel hopes to "pacify" the local population and to establish there "an order" in line with its wishes.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Qazzan of Lebanon reaffirmed Friday that the arguments advanced by Israel were unsubstantiated. Israel alleges that the Lebanese Army is not ready to ensure security in Beirut which in its words, "explains" the presence of Israeli troops in the city. The prime minister of Lebanon said at a meeting with U.S. envoy Morris Draper that one day prior to the Israeli push into west Beirtu the command of the Lebanese Army had received an order to take up positions all over the city. The Lebanese troops were ready to do so at present if Israeli troops pulled out of Beirut.

New facts are coming to light, demonstrating that Zionist and imperialist special services were behind the bomb explosion that killed Lebanon's President-Elect Bashir al-Jumayyil. The assassination served as a direct pretext for the assault on west Beirut. According to the WAFA news agency, a U.S.-made electronic firing mechanism was discovered on the roof of the building adjacent to the headquarters of the Al Kata'ib Party where the explosion took place. Among all mid-Eastern countries only Israel has such mechanisms. This is fresh proof that the plan for the seizure of the Lebanese capital with a view to destroying the leadership of the national patriotic forces of Lebanon was worked out and carried through jointly by Israel and the United States following the evacuation of Palestinian units and the inter-Arab force from Beirut. The pretext for this aggressive act was created by "strategic allies" artificially.

The assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil had been carried out by those who stood to gain from it, said Sa'im as-Salam, a prominent Lebanese politician. "Israel got rid of al-Jumayyil as soon as he started to unite all Lebanese people," Sa'ib as-Salam pointed out.

Political activities continue in conjunction with the forthcoming new presential election. The National Liberal Party which together with the Phalangists belongs to the "Lebanese Front" nominated its chairman Camille Sham'un as the candidate. The chairman of the National Bloc party Raymond Edde, who is now in Paris, also announced that he would run for president. This brings the number of the main candidates who will take part in the election to three. The date of the election is to be set by the president of the Parliament today. It has been reported earlier that the right-wing Christian Al-Kata'ib Party nominated Bashir al-Jumayyil's brother, Amin, as its candidate for presidency.

ISRAELI OCCUPATION OF BEIRUT EMBASSY PROTESTED

LD181008 Tripoli JANA in English 0853 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, Dhulqidah 30, September 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The Soviet Foreign Ministry has formally protested to Israel against the occupation of (?its) embassy in the Lebanese capital Beirut by the Zionist invasion forces. Units of the Israeli forces that overran west Beirut several days ago had occupied the Soviet Embassy there and used it as a military post in the war against the Lebanese people who are heroically resisting the Zionist invasion.

SECURITY COUNCIL DENOUNCES ISRAELI 'INVASION'

LD180528 Moscow TASS in English 0501 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Excerpt] New York September 18 TASS -- TASS correspondents Valentin Vasilets and Yuriy Ustimenko report:

The U.N. Security Council has denounced Israel's invasion of Beirut and demanded immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Lebanese capital city. This should become the first step towards full implementation of the decisions, earlier taken by the Security Council, which envisage undelayed and unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli armed forces from Lebanon, stresses the resolution, approved by the Security Council.

The Security Council was urgently called at the request of the Lebanese Government to discuss the extremely tense situation that developed in Lebanon, as a result of the new armed provocation of Tel Aviv.

The resolution stresses the need of strict observance with the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon. The Security Council declared in support of the U.N. secretary general's efforts linked with the stationing of international observers in the area of Beirut. The Israel occupation authorities hamper the work of the U.N. observers. The request was made to the U.N. secretary general to inform the council on the situation in Lebanon not later than in 24 hours.

Tel Aviv's attempts to broaden the proportions of its aggression against Lebanon with direct complicity of the United States encountered resolute rebuff of delegates of different countries, who spoke at the meeting of the Security Council. They noted that the aggressive policy of the United States and Israel in the Middle East is directed against Arab countries and peoples, ignores their legitimate rights and interests, and sets the task to impose upon them Israeli-American domination.

The American delegation found themselves in a complicated position at the Security Council. Encountering in the course of the discussion the practically unanimous condemnation of Tel Aviv's provocative actions, its senior overseas partner did not dare this time to openly come out in defence of the aggressor. The U.S. representative voted in support of the resolution, but during two days of the council's work he did not utter a single word, which was noticed by other council members. The refusal of the American delegate to qualify Tel Aviv's conduct naturally gave rise to doubts as to the sincerity of his official stand.

Speaking on the motives of the vote, the USSR's representative R.S. Ovinnikov emphasised that the vote for adoption of the resolution should be backed by actions to promote its implementation. Otherwise, he said, the formal "yes", can be regarded only as a fig leaf covering up the real intentions. The Soviet delegate pointed to the pressing need of using all efforts and means which are at the disposal of the Security Council to further its decisions.

The Security Council decided to keep in view, as before, the situation in Lebanon, which gives rise to profound concern and anxiety of the world community of nations.

REACTION TO BREZHNEV'S PLAN FOR MIDEAST PEACE

PRAVDA Editorial

PM201057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Principles of Peace for the Near East"]

[Text] The peoples' attention is focused on an important new foreign policy initiative from the Soviet Union. This has been put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and sets out in concentrated form a plan for an all-embracing, really just and truly lasting settlement for the Near East, a region lacerated by imperialist aggression.

In a speech in the Kremlin on 15 September, L.I. Brezhnev stated that a just and lasting peace in the Near East can and must be based on principles which accord both with the general norms of international law and with specific decisions in the UN Security Council and General Assembly relating to this problem.

The principle of the impermissibility of seizing other people's lands by means of aggression must be strictly observed. All the territories occupied by Israel in 1967 must be restored to the Arabs. The borders between Israel and its Arab neighbors must be declared inviolable.

The inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state must be ensured in practice. Palestinian refugees must be granted the opportunity to return to their homes or to receive appropriate compensation for the property they left behind.

The eastern part of Jerusalem, where one of the main Muslim holy places is located, must be returned to the Arabs and become an integral part of the Palestinian state. Freedom of access for believers to the revered sites of three religions must be ensured throughout Jerusalem.

The right of all states in the region to a secure, independent existence and development must be ensured, while observing complete reciprocity, since some people's security cannot be ensured by flouting other people's.

The state of war must be ended and peace established between the Arab states and Israel. All the sides in the conflict, including Israel and the Palestinian state, must take on a commitment to reciprocally respect each other's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and to resolve disputes which arise by peaceful means, through talks.

International guarantees of the settlement must be elaborated and adopted -- the role of guarantor could be taken on by the permanent members of the UN Security Council or by the Security Council as a whole.

These are the six fundamental principles which are being attentively studied and widely discussed throughout the world. The Soviet Union's consistent, honest, constructive stance accords with the interests of the Near East peoples. It accords with the interests of all mankind.

The Near East situation is profoundly alarming to the peoples. Naturally, the extremely dangerous situation which has grown up in that region was a focus of attention during the Soviet-South Yemeni talks held in Moscow.

The Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen resolutely condemned Israel's barbaric aggression in Lebanon, the genocide against the Palestinians and the destruction of Lebanese cities and villages. The USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen expressed profound concern at the fact that the Israeli aggressor, with U.S. support, continues to occupy Lebanon, interferes in its internal affairs and threatens to attack Syria.

Israel's new outrages and its incursion into West Beirut are becoming increasingly dangerous. The bloody events in Lebanon are the direct consequence of the Camp David policy of separate deals, the American-Israeli "strategic cooperation" and the U.S. course of establishing a military-political presence in the Near East. Israel could not have acted so cynically without U.S. support. In effect, Washington cast Lebanon on the Israeli aggressor's mercy, hoping to eliminate the Palestinian resistance movement and its leadership, to remove the Palestinian problem through fire and the sword and to forcibly harness the Arab to the Camp David chariot.

But imperialism's perfidious plans are failing. Events have convincingly confirmed that Israel's aggression in Lebanon is resulting in a serious political and moral defeat for Israel and for the United States.

In these conditions the American administration is pretending to be trying to find a solution to the Near East problem. But the peoples can see that the proposals it puts forward are basically fallacious. These proposals deny the Palestinian's right to self-determination and the creation of their own state, without which it is impossible to solve the Near East problem.

The interests of peace in the Near East require a different approach. This is confirmed, in particular, by the results of the conference of Arab heads of state and government which ended in Fes the other day. The principles it adopted for resolving the Palestinian problem and for a Near East settlement in general do not diverge from what our country has been fighting for over many years.

In putting forward an integrated, constructive program for a Near East settlement, the USSR is also proposing a concrete way of ensuring its practical implementation. An all-embracing, just and lasting settlement can only be elaborated and implemented through collective efforts by all interested parties, which must necessarily include the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. It is this path to a settlement which is envisaged by the Soviet proposal on convening an international conference on the Near East.

People of good will, welcoming the USSR's important new initiative, can once again see that the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which enjoys our people's unanimous approval, is embodied in their approach to the Near East problem -- a problem which must be resolved in the interests of the peoples and of world peace.

'Constructive Measures'

LD192012 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast; by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] On the day when the last detachment of Palestinian fighters were leaving burning Beirut, the U.S. President proclaimed: From now on, peace. We can all be proud of this day, he exalted on television. That was 1 September. Two weeks later, on the night of 14 September, the troops of the aggressor invaded west Beirut, and a new stage of bloody aggression began. Reagan's peace plan disappeared under the treads of the Israeli tanks. It did not bring peace, since it was not intended to. The new acts of brigandage by the fascist-Zionist interventionists just reported were carried out to the accompaniment of verbiage about peace from Washington. They have made the situation in Beirut and the whole region white hot.

Is there a way out of this alarming and highly dangerous state of affairs? Yes. It was set out in the Soviet plan for peace in the Near East put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. It envisages, as you know, a full withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, implementation of the right of the Palestinians to set up their own independent state, the return of eastern Jerusalem to the Arabs, the right of all states of the region to a secure and independent existence and development, cessation of the state of war and the establishment of peace between the Arab states and Israel and, finally, international guarantees of a peaceful settlement.

Today, the Soviet peace initiatives for the Near East are being closely studied throughout the world. Commenting on them, the foreign press draws special attention to a number of elements. First, this plan, unlike Reagan's, is in accordance with the decisions of the Security Council and UN General Assembly, and are entirely based upon the principles of international law, legality and justice. Second, it is the most comprehensive plan, envisaging solutions to all the problems of a Near East settlement without exception. Third, it is composed of perfectly precise, concrete and constructive measures leaving no room for any sort of confusion or diplomatic intrigue. All six basic principles of the plan are fully in accord with the national interests of the Arab peoples and of all states of the region -- the interests of peace and security in the Near East and the world. It is perfectly natural that they should have been welcomed and supported by the international, and above all by the Arab public.

If we are to speak seriously of some progress toward a settlement in the Near East, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, then the first thing we should do is to make the aggressors leave Lebanon, renounce acts of brigandage, and cease their provocations against Syria. We would advise Israel to come to its senses and stop playing with fire. The patience of world community is not unlimited.

U.S. SEEKS TO GAIN BY DISCREDITING SOVIET PLAN

Kornilov Commentary

LD171412 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 17 Sep 82

["The Way to Middle East Settlement and Washington's Manoeuvres" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The principles of Middle East settlement put forward by the Soviet Union remain in the focus of attention of the international public and the press. Prominent political and public figures in various countries, the press stresses, note the exceptional significance and realistic character of the Soviet initiatives, their profoundly peaceable and constructive character. It is pointed out that these initiatives show a true way to a just and lasting peace in the region, which has long been one of the most explosive regions in the world.

A sharply discordant note has been struck in this situation by a U.S. State Department spokesman, who alleged in his commentary on the Soviet proposals on the Middle East settlement, that they were "not new" and did not contain anything that would contribute to peace in the Middle East.

It must be noted in passing that the attempts by the architects of Washington's policy, which have been for some time a fashion in the United States, to reject outright, even without trying to understand the crux of the matter, important and major initiatives of other states, if they do not accord with the plans of the United States, are evidence of the lack of the will on Washington's part to look for and find ways for settlement of conflicts. But what does the statement by the State Department spokesman mean, if we look at it attentively?

Following the logic of the State Department, withdrawal of Israeli troops from the foreign lands captured by them would not contribute to peace in the Middle East. But there can be only one alternative to that -- continuing occupation of those territories (including in Lebanon) and instigation of Tel Aviv to ever new military adventures.

Following the logic of the State Department it comes out that ensuring the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination would not contribute to peace in the region (sic). But this is an attempt, which is, surely, doomed to a failure, to withdraw from the order of the day the key issue of Israel to ever new crimes against the Palestinian people and its sole legitimate representative -- the PLO.[sentence as received] At last, it follows from Washington's logic that even an end to the state of war between Arab states and Israel "would not contribute" to peace in the region. But what way to peace do the Washington strategists see -- is it in continuing the dangerous playing with fire, in new militaristic campaigns of the Israeli military equipped with American weapons?

Although the futility of Washington's attempts to twist facts is more than obvious, its stand is, certainly, not accidental. And when a spokesman for the State Department declares for everybody to hear that there is allegedly "nothing new" in the Soviet proposals on the Middle East -- this is by no means a manifestation of some "political blindness" which has suddenly affected the leading officials of the U.S. State Department. It is a deliberate, albeit a clearly clumsy one, whose aim is, on the one hand, to try to belittle the significance of the Soviet initiatives, to bring down the wave of support for these initiatives, by international public, and on the other hand, to try to galvanize Washington's "Plan for a Middle East Settlement", whose key points are in conflict with the principles of settlement drawn up at the 12th Arab summit meeting in Fes. This Washington's "plan" is resolutely rejected also by the peoples of the Arab countries and all who prize the cause of peace in the region.

And if one approaches the statement by the spokesman for the State Department from these positions, everything becomes clear. As Washington's "settlement plan", which is some kind of a follow-up to the anti-Arab Camp David deal is directed at perpetuating the Israeli occupation of Arab lands, depriving the Palestinians of the right to create their own state, at carrying on the line of kindling wars and conflicts in the region with the ultimate aim of consolidating at any cost the American-Israeli positions in the Middle East. [sentence as received] Constructive initiatives, the U.S. State Department clearly hoped to gain political capital, but the result is a diametrically opposite one -- it has been a fresh demonstration of the fact that the U.S. stand is in conflict with the interests of peace in the Middle East.

'Hypocritical Nature'

LD171616 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 17 Sep 82

["U.S. Encourages Aggressor" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes: The seizure of west Beirut by Israeli aggressors exposes the utterly false and hypocritical nature of the U.S. policy towards Arab countries. Washington's reaction to Tel Aviv's new act of international brigandage is just ridiculous. U.S. leaders verbally admit that the seizure of west Beirut by the Israeli forces is an obvious violation of the agreement under which Palestinian forces have left the city and also a violation of American "guarantees" of west Beirut's security.

One might think this should be followed by Washington's practical moves to stop the Israeli occupiers' high-handedness on the international scene. But the United States is far from trying to put the shameless Zionist aggressor in place. On the contrary, the White House and the Department of State have declared, hurriedly enough, that the U.S. has no intention to apply sanctions against Israel. Now what is the reason for that?

In reality, Washington and Tel Aviv continue a show of apparent discord. The U.S. administration is pretending some opposition to the seizure of west Beirut by Israel. But this is all a deception. Israeli Defence Minister Sharon has said, expecting a pat on the back from Washington, that Tel Aviv has again "saved" Lebanon for the United States. Who did it save it from -- the Lebanese that want freedom and independence?

Senior officials in the U.S. administration are resorting to a phraseology of discontent with Israel. Their discontent is well-dosed, however, and only seeks to ward off a tide of protest in the Arab world over Tel Aviv's continued aggression and the U.S. support for the Israeli occupationists. "Condemnation" of Israel, Washington style, amounts in fact to direct encouragement of continued aggression against the Arabs. Such moves are directed, among other things, at imposing on Lebanon a puppet regime to the liking of the United States and Israel, and the terms of the anti-Arab Camp David deal. The leaders of Washington and Tel Aviv obviously want to tear Lebanon away from the Arab world and to make it follow the objectives of imperialistic and anti-Arab policies.

Anti-Arab Stance

LD180718 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 18 Sep 82

["An End Should Be Put to Game With Fire" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

At a time when Israeli troops are completing in west Beirut yet another act of Lebanese tragedy, multiplying the long list of victims of their barbarous aggression, official representatives of the U.S. administration profess that there is no other concern for Washington, but to "strengthen the central government and restore its power in the whole of Lebanon". Really, there is no limit to hypocricy and cynicism on the part of Washington. Who has seen, where and when, the power of the government of a sovereign country, full-fledged member of the United Nations Organisation, "strengthened" through an armed seizure of a considerable part of its territory, occupation of its capital city, extermination of tens of thousands of its citizens? The falsity of such assertions was noted by the prime minister of Lebanon who emphasised that Israel, which invaded the Lebanese capital city without any ground whatsoever, violated the guarantees which were given by none other than Washington.

Displaying hypocritical "care" for the destiny of Lebanon, the United States indeed continues its imperialist anti-Arab line: It encourages Israel's expansionist ambitions and tries in every way to draw to itself the utmost military-political benefits from Israel's bandit actions. But this is an extremely dangerous game with fire and an end should be put to it without delay. The bloody tragedy that Israel and the United States plunged Lebanon into, the real threat of a long Israeli occupation and loss of sovereignty, that hangs over the Arab country, make the Middle Eastern knot still tighter and raise new obstacles to attaining genuine and durable peace in that region. Only politicians, dazzled by the chauvinistic fever or imperial ambitions, can assert that allegedly the security of some peoples can be ensured through flouting the security of others. One cannot talk in real earnest about some advancement towards settlement in the Middle East, without making the aggressors leave Lebanon and stop brigandage and provocations.

One of the basic principles of attaining really fair and durable peace in the region, torn by aggressive sallies of bellicose Zionists, should be, as was emphasised by the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, the guarantee of the right of all states of the region to secure an independent existence and development -- certainly, provided full reciprocity. But as long as Israel and its overseas supporters do not recognize the principle, and seek to further their hegemonistic designs, flouting sovereignty, indpendence and territorial integrity of Arab states, the talk of peace in the Middle East will remain mere words.

MOSCOW TV SHOWS BREZHNEV-PDRY LEADER MEETINGS

LD152124/LD152148 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian in the Vremya newscast at 1700 GMT on 15 September carries film reportage of the 15 September talks in the Kremlin between a Soviet delegation led by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Brezhnev and PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The opening shot shows Brezhnev and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad walking three or four paces toward each other and embracing. Brezhnev is walking unassisted. He is followed closely by Gromyko and an unidentified official. Gromyko then embraces 'Ali Nasir Muhammad while Brezhnev greets a member of the PDRY delegation.

The next shot shows Brezhnev standing with his hands resting lightly on the back of a chair. On his left stands 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The camera pans to show the following figures standing at a conference table from left to right: Ponomarev, Chernenko, Brezhnev, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Gromyko, Arkhipov and Ogarkov. Gromyko appears to be speaking with the PDRY leader. Other, unidentified, members of the delegations stand behind these figures.

Next the camera shows Brezhnev seated at a table with Chernenko on his left, cutting to shots of the members of the PDRY delegation sitting opposite.

A final shot shows members of the PDRY delegation ranged along one side of the table. Opposite them is seated Gromyko, seen from a side view, with two unidentified figures on his right.

The same Vremya newscast carries film reportage of the 15 September Kremlin reception at which CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Brezhnev received a PDRY state award presented by PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The opening shot shows the PDRY leader beginning his speech with Brezhnev standing on his left. Behind them stand other figures as follows: At the far left of screen there are four unidentified members of the PDRY delegation, then Chernenko, Gromyko, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Arkhipov and other unidentified figures on the right of the screen. Solomentsev seems to be talking with Arkhipov. In the next shot the camera pans from left to right, providing close-up shots of Gromyko, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Arkhipov and other figures. The camera then pans the members of the PDRY delegation from right to left.

As 'Ali Nasir Muhammad begins to speak, the camera shows Brezhnev standing on his left with Chernenko in view behind Brezhnev, and four PDRY officials behind the prime minister. The camera then shows the lineup of Gromyko, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Arkhipov and others. After a general view of the room, the camera again shows the central view of Brezhnev with Chernenko behind. This shot pans to include Gromyko, Ponomarev, Solomentsev and Arkhipov. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad then concludes his speech and pins the award to Brezhnev. Throughout 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's speech Brezhnev stands steady and erect without assistance.

As Brezhnev begins his speech of thanks, the camera shows him and also, from left to right, Gromyko, Ponomarev, Solomentsev and Arkhipov. Next the camera shows a medium shot of Brezhnev with Chernenko behind, panning to include the other figures. The camera returns to the shot of Brezhnev with Chernenko behind. As Brezhnev finishes his speech there is a general shot of the room taking in all those present. Brezhnev stands unaided as he reads his speech.

ROMANOV HONORS DECEASED PARTY AIDE SUSLOV

PM161551 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 9 September published on page 3 a LENTASS report entitled "N.Ya. Suslov's Funeral." It states that "G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad party Obkom, was in the honor guard" mounted at the wake held for Suslov, the former second secretary of Leningrad Obkom.

OGARKOV, YPISHEV ATTEND CONCERT IN SOCHI

PM170755 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Sep 82 p 4

[Col Medical Services M. Ignatyev report: "Amateur Concert"]

[Text] A concert by the amateur art collective led by N.K. Chernyy has been held in Sochi's Yan Fabritsius military sanatorium. The spectators warmly greeted the performances of the choir, the dance group and the soloists of the vocal and instrumental group.

The concert was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defence minister, and Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

DETAILS OF RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

PM171325 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 2

[TASS report: "In the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] An RSFSR Council of Ministers session was held 10 September to examine the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR in January-August 1982.

M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who addressed the session, noted that the republic's working people had secured further growth in the economy and an improvement in the people's living standards as a result of the implementation of measures to carry out the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and also of the widespread socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Industrial production increased 2.3 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. All RSFSR industrial ministries and departments fulfilled the plan in terms of the total volume of output.

In agriculture the harvesting and fodder procurement is underway everywhere and work has begun on sowing the winter crops for the 1983 harvest. A large program of construction work was carried out and the commissioning of fixed capital from state capital investments in the economy under RSFSR jurisdiction increased 7 percent. Measures are being consistently implemented to improve the people's well-being.

At the same time the session noted serious shortcomings in the fulfillment of the plan. Many production associations, enterprises and organizations failed to fulfill the plans for the production of a number of the most important articles, for improved labor productivity and for reduced output prime cost. In this connection the work of the RSFSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the RSFSR Minstry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming, the RSFSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the RSFSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry and certain other ministries and departments was seriously criticized.

A lag has been allowed to occur in the construction of many production projects and also apartments blocks, schools, hospitals and preschool institutions. There are shortcomings in the work of transport, trade organizations and consumer services.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers instructed ministers and leaders of republic departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and Moscow and Leningrad Gorispolkoms to carefully analyze the results of the January-August economic activity of the associations, enterprises, construction projects and organizations under their jurisdiction and to implement measures for the unconditional fulfillment of the 1982 plan and socialist pledges.

Special attention was drawn to the need to improve production efficiency and work quality, especially by increasing labor productivity, making fuller use of production capacities and equipment, saving and making rational use of raw material, fuel and energy and other material resources and strengthening state discipline.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers demanded that the leaders of ministries and departments and local soviet ispolkoms eliminate the lag that has been allowed to occur in construction and take measures to improve trade and consumer services.

The autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming, the Ministry of Procurement, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture and other republican ministries and departments must successfully complete the harvesting, ensure the safekeeping of the agricultural output that has been grown and make timely preparations for the livestock wintering.

IZVESTIYA NOTES BASES FOR 'SOCIAL OPTIMISM'

PM171455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Soviet People's Social Optimism"]

[Text] Soviet people are approaching the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR as an inviolable, closely united multinational family. They are greeting their big festival of fraternity and friendship with the optimism of the creators of the first-ever comprehensively developed, mature socialist society, with confidence in the future, the approaching communist future. This confidence is nourished by the atmosphere of collectivism and friendship of all the nations and ethnic groups of our great motherland, the growth of material and spiritual blessings and the steady implementation of the Communist Party's fundamental slogan -- "All for the good of man!"

Marxism-Leninism has always based itself on the acknowledgment of man's supreme importance in the world. This is the essence of communist ideology's humanity. Only a society which has been transformed, to use V.I. Lenin's words, into a "united cooperative of working people" subordinates all spheres of its activity to the interests of man and his harmonious development and creates the kind of social and political, spiritual and production relations which establish genuine democracy and humanity. The fertile soil of the socialist way of life nurtures such qualities of the Soviet man as his social optimism, political maturity, devotion to communist ideals, internationalism and the active life stance of a citizen of the Soviet land.

The immense victory of socialism, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, is the new man who does not detach himself from the state and who sees the interests of the state and social interests as his vital concern.

Awareness of the fact that the Soviet man is the genuine, full-fledged master of his country is in everyone's blood and has become the basis of our general attitude: hence his desire to work in a communist manner and to participate on a broad scale in running society's affairs. Millions of Soviet people are clearly aware that, the more fruitful their labor, the better will be our life and everyone's well-being. Their enthusiasm, initiative and creativity find an outlet in the development of socialist competition -- more than 107 million people, practically all working people in social production, are participating actively in it.

Concern for the flourishing of the country's economy and the improving of working people's lives are dialectically linked. There can be no improvement in the people's well-being without proper production development. And, naturally, the better the conditions of labor and daily existence, the more successfully will the national economy run -- this is an axiom of the socialist way of life.

The wise, strategically far-sighted decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum are being fulfilled for the benefit of the people.

The scale of our socialist state's social programs is constantly increasing. Housing, schools and children's establishments, trade and consumer enterprises, sanatoriums and vacation centers are being constructed on an unprecedented scale. Consumer goods production is expanding. Take, for example, the consumption fund in the national income. Between 1970 and 1980 its proportion rose from 70.5 to 75.3 percent. In the current 5-year plan it will increase by a further 2 percent, which means that an extra sum of over R10 billion will be earmarked for current consumption. The solution of the countryside's social problems is proceeding faster and more comprehensively than ever before. Prerequisites are being created for making living conditions and standards for the urban and rural populations more uniform.

The CPSU's social policy, which applies to the whole people, is a sure guarantee of the further strengthening of friendship and trust between the USSR's nations and ethnic groups: It brings the classes and social groups of Soviet society closer together. Socialism and the USSR Constitution genuinely safeguard the political, social and individual rights of citizens irrespective of nationality and ensure that they have wide access to work, education, science and culture.

Real democracy and humanism are incompatible with the preservation of economic and social inequality and national and racial discrimination. But it is a fact that in the United States, for example, only 1 percent of the population possesses one-fourth of the national property. And nearly 30 million ordinary Americans are doomed to live below the so-called "poverty line." Defending capitalism, the theorists insist that in the name of "freedom" citizens must renounce the desire for social justice. That "equal opportunity" is meaningless if it does not presuppose the "right to inequality." This misanthropic philosophy is downright cynicism and blashphemy!

Soviet people are guaranteed genuinely democratic rights, including the fundamental rights laid down in our fundamental law, such as the right to work, education, health protection, housing and so forth. Yet everyone knows that in most capitalist countries the very demand for such rights is interpreted as a threat to the existing system and therefore provokes savage persecution.

Through hard, honest and diligent toil Soviet people are creating enormous wealth which is being utilized for the good of the whole of society, for the good of each working person. In the USSR there is a harmony between the interests and rights of the individual and the interests and rights of the collective, society and the state. It is under these conditions that a man can reveal himself, his talents and abilities most fully and to the maximum benefit, displaying all the fine qualities with which nature has endowed him.

It is impossible not to feel proud when reading the lines of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation": "The atmosphere of collectivism and comradeship, the cohesion, the friendship of all nations and ethnic groups, the moral health of society, the genuine democracy and social optimism and the intolerance of deviations from socialist morals are very important facets of the Soviet way of life."

Responding to the party and state's concern, Soviet people are spiritedly solving the historic tasks of creating a radiant communist society.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON ROLE OF COLLECTIVISM

PM200909 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Collectivism -- Law of Our Life"]

[Text] Collectivism, relations of comradeship and mutual assistance, mutual respect and a sense of social commonality long since became an inalienable part of the socialist way of life, its soul and irreversible asset. In the period of developed socialism the restructuring of all social relations in line with the collectivist principles intrinsic to the new system is being completed. This restructuring embraces both the material and the spiritual spheres of our entire way of life.

"For a person, the collective in which he works is a kind of home, family and school," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev points out. "It is right there that professional experience, skill and the habit of working conscientiously are passed on from one generation to another. It is right there that communist ideological commitment, loyalty to the party's cause and readiness to be always up front, in the hardest and most decisive sectors, are passed on to young people -- from heart to heart."

The profound, significant changes that have occurred in the life of all our country's nations and ethnic groups over the years of socialist building are graphically emobodied in the Soviet way of life. Not only the juridical but also the actual equality of all nations and ethnic groups have been achieved in the USSR in a very short time. A new historic community of people -- the Soviet people -- has come into being.

The peoples of the Soviet country are approaching a portentous jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation -- as a great international family closely rallied around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee.

The unbreakable fraternity and international unity of all the USSR peoples serve as our society's mighty motive force and the inexhaustible source of thier creative energy.

The USSR's entire history attests to the creative effect of pooling the republic's potentials and labor and material resources. Precisely this has made and is making it possible to focus the efforts and the entire might of our state on resolving tasks of all-union significance. Yesterday it was the construction of the Dneproges and Magnitka and the opening up of the virgin lands. Today the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, the opening up of Siberia's riches and the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad are the places where joint efforts are being made.

Inspired by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, Soviet people are confidently implementing the plans of the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and fulfilling the country's Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. Every day of our life is a graphic example of the invincible force of communist ideology, which has become the linchpin of social consciousness, the basis of the Soviet people's convictions and the nucleus of new, historically unprecedented patriotism and love for the multinational socialist motherland, which is common to all Soviet people.

As the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress states, collectivist principles are now manifesting themselves increasingly fully in all spheres of the Soviet people's life. One of the most noteworthy features of the mature socialist society consists in the fact that it ensures the firm merging of a person's personal interests with public interests and creates the necessary conditions for revealing the individual's potential.

The Soviet collectivist person clearly understands his duty to the motherland and the people, keeps state interests in mind in his thinking and works enthusiastically, productively and conscientiously. He constantly grows in the labor collective, which we rightly call the primary cell of our society. The labor collective is precisely the link where the working people's interests and apsirations are linked with the interests of the whole of society.

The new forms of team organization and encouragement of labor have become a real school of socialist collectivism. It is precisely in the team that the sense of being master of the enterprise and master of one's country is forged. Examples of genuine collectivism are set by Hero of Socialist Labor G.S. Zagarayeva's team of spinners at Leningrad's Vereteno factory, by L.N. Odinokova's team of cutters of shoe uppers at Moscow's Zarya footwear production association and by many others. Their experience was held up as an example in the recent CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution on measures to further improve labor productivity at light industry enterprises. Profound understanding of the fact that success in the socialist competition is achieved through joint efforts has created in our working people the desire to help the person working alongside to pull himself up to the level of foremost workers.

"The labor successes of my comrades at work," Hero of Socialist Labor K. Abdushev, leader of a seed-growing team on the Put Kommunizmu Kolkhoz in Uralsk Oblast's Zelenovskiy Rayon and deputy of the oblast soviet, shares his thoughts, "are founded primarily on the profound interest of every member of our multinational collective in fulfilling the charted plans, on mutual respect and, at the same time, on high exactingness and mutual assistance. A sense of fellowship and collectivism are the components of success."

Yes, collectivism has become a law of our life and has entered the Soviet people's flesh and blood. It was the mighty weapon that helped to win labor victories during the first 5-year plans, to withstand with honor the grim trials during the Great Patriotic War and to accomplish a real nationwide feat during the years of the country's postwar rebirth. A sense of collectivism and of social commonality and the friendship and fraternity of our peoples have become the basis of society's moral health and most important facets of the Soviet way of life.

The beneficial process of the working people's ideological, moral and cultural growth takes place in labor and in the daily routine of communist building. The soviets, the thousands-strong Soviet aktiv, ideological workers, propagandists and agitators have a great role to play in it. Collectivism in relations among people and their comradeship and fraternity are being improved and are acquiring powerful new wings in the course of implementing large-scale socioeconomic programs. We can use these wings to soar to new heights.

RASHIDOV DELIVERS REPORT AT UZBEK CP PLENUM

LD172322 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party was held in Tashkent today. There was discussion of the tasks of the republican party organization in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the subsequent party Central Committee plenums and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions on raising the effectiveness of scientific research and strengthening the links between science and production. Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, delivered a report.

Further Details

LD180348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The report delivered by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, and the peeches by Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and other speakers at the Uzbek Communist Party plenum noted that thanks to the unswerving implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy, the scientific and technical potential of Soviet Uzbekistan is growing stronger.

The participants in the plenum also noted shortcomings. A number of scientific institutions are working without the necessary return; the periods for the introduction of several new items needed by production are unjustifiably prolonged. The plenum outlined measures for raising the effectiveness and quality of scientific research in this 5-year plan and for rapidly introducing it into production.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 17-19 SEP REPORTED

LD180220 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 17-19 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

17 September

Orenburg Oblast is feting farmers of Svetlinskiy Rayon for a harvest well completed, having sold 131,400 tons of grain crops to the state. (0204 GMT)

Tatar ASSR farmers have to date sent 1.6 million tons of grain to the state granaries. Another Uzbek oblast, Khorezm Oblast, has completed the corn harvest, with an average yield of 77 quintals per hectare. (0600 GMT)

Harvesting buckwheat and millet is coming to an end in the Ukraine. The Ukraine is one of the largest producers of groat crops in the country. Buckwheat and millet occupy over 600,000 hectares in the republic. At the same time the sowing of both crops is a little more than was planned. Harvesting buckwheat is nearing the planned figure. The farms of Donetsk, and Voroshilovgrad Oblasts are the first to have fulfilled the plan for sale of groat crops to the state. In Vinnitsa and Kiev Oblasts, despite not bad harvests of millet, the sale of the crops to the state is lagging, while in Kharkov and Chernigov Oblasts procurement of buckwheat is proceeding slowly. Measures are being taken to increase the yield of these crops. (1100 GMT)

Grain has been threshed on 20 million hectares in Kazakhstan to date. This is four-fifths of the entire grain area. The harvest is taking palce in difficult conditions. Most of the grain being delivered to reception points in Kokchetav Oblast is strong wheat. The production of high-quality grain crops requires special conditions, above all sunlight, which enables the wheat to accumulate as much protein as possible. Sunlight is one thing which the virgin lands have enough of -- and sometimes too much of it, as is the case this year. (1500 GMT)

The millet is all harvested in Saratov Oblast. It is planned to sell the state at least 250,000 tons. (2005 GMT)

Sowing winter crops has begun in Uzbekistan, in southern oblasts, the Fergana Valley and the Bukhara Oasis. A total area of 736,000 hectares is to be sown to winter crops in the republic. (2300 GMT)

18 September

Kazakhstan machine operators have threshed grain on 20 million hectares so far. This is four-fifths of the republic's entire grain area. Conditions are difficult following rain. (0000 GMT)

The sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Kirghizia have prepared 3.5 million tons of fodder. (0000 GMT)

Farms in the Mari ASSR have completed the harvest of grain crops. The autonomous republic has overfulfilled the plan for sale of grain to the state. (0400 GMT)

Grain is going to the elevators in eastern Orenburg Oblast. Adamovskiy Rayon has reported fulfillment of state plan today, having laid in 177,000 tons of grain. (0400 GMT)

The harvest of corn for grain has begun on the Don. This year's crop occupies more than 300,000 hectares. (0400 GMT)

Tambov Oblast has begun the mass harvesting of sugar beets sown on 118,000 hectares. (0400 GMT)

Belgorod Oblast has completed the plan for grain sales to the state. Grain reception centers have received 800,000 tons of grain from the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. At the same time, the plan for sales of buckwheat and millet is underfulfilled. Farms have fully met their requirements for grain crop seeds. Sales of grain to the state continue. (0800 GMT)

Moscow Oblast has completed winter sowing; 300,000 hectares have been sown with winter crops. (1300 GMT)

19 September

The last combines have left the Irtysh River zone in Omsk Oblast, where grains have been harvested from the entire area -- 2 million hectares. The wheat now reaching the elevators is mainly of the strong and valuable varieties. (0204 GMT)

The first 15,000 hectares of rice has been cut and laid in swathes in the Kuban. (0204 GMT)

The harvest of millet is virtually completed in Saratov Oblast. It occupied more than 320,000 hectares, the largest area in Russia. (0400 GMT)

Mass sugar beet harvesting is underway in Kursk Oblast. To date it has been harvested on 25,000 hectares -- 13 percent of the sown area. It is planned to complete the harvest by 10 October. (0600 GMT)

Farmers in Ulyanovsk Oblast are preparing the ground for next year's harvest. Autumn plowing has been completed on 500,000 hectares, roughly half of the spring crop fields in the oblast. (0630 GMT)

Vityabsk farmers were the first in Belorussia to complete the winter sowing. The area covers 200,000 hectares. High-yield rye varieties have been sown such as Belta, Voskhod-1 and Tyulpan. (1300 GMT)

Almost 1.6 million hectares of sunflower is to be harvested in the Ukraine. (1530 GMT)

In Krasnoyarsk Kray, 500,000 tons of grain has been sold so far. (1530 GMT)

TATAR ASSR MEETS GRAIN SALES COMMITMENTS

LD192330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that the working people of Tatar ASSR, implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the May plenum of the Central Committee, have fulfilled the enhanced obligations they adopted for the sale of grain to the state. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold 1.55 million tons of grain, which is 150,000 tons more than planned. At the same time the plan for the procurement of millet and buckwheat has not been fulfilled. Farms of the republic fully procured seeds of grain crops for themselves. The sale of grain to the state continues.

Grain Shipment Dealays

PM200759 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Correspondent A. Sabirov article under the rubric "All-Union Campaign: Preserve Everything Grown!": "Grain Flow Congestion. Thousands of Tons of Grain Have Accumulated at the Threshing Floors of the Tatar ASSR"]

[Text] There are golden mountains of grain at the threshing floors and elevators. Some 40,000-50,000 tons of grain per day are being received at Tataria's grain-reception enterprises.

The ASSR has never before obtained such a harvest as it has this year. But the great accumulations of grain at the transshipment and storage premises are causing alarm. What has been grown must be preserved, but sometimes it is difficult to fulfill this condition.

The elevator in Christopol is one of the largest in the lower Kama region. For Christopolskiy Rayon alone has handed over 114,000 tons of grain in accordance with the plan. Both this and other rayons are continuing to sell grain to the state in excess of the plan. And so now there is nowhere to house the relentless flow of field products: There is not enough storage capacity. The grain is to be dispatched by river transport via the Kama and the Volga, but the rivermen are as yet coping badly with this task.

The Christopol elevator has as yet dispatched a mere 6,000 tons, although its September shipment plan is for over 40,000 tons. And the weather is such that the bales of grain are on the point of "rotting" [vzbuntovatsya]. The Kuybyshev and Kraspovidovskoye grain-reception enterprises have not started their shipments at all. All the storage facilities are overflowing in Tetyushi, and there is nowhere to put the grain at the Prirechniy elevator in Naberezhnyye Chelny.

One reason for the delay in shipment is the lack of coordinated actions between the RSFSR Ministries of Procurement and the River Fleet. Many vessels with grain from the central Volga region, going to Gorkiy, Kineshma, Yaroslavl, Rybinsk and other cities, spend a long time waiting to be unloaded. At some centers there has been a transport buildup. The people there should sort themselves out promptly and disperse the barges and dry freight efficiently, but the sector headquarters and their subunits are delaying things.

Not everything is in order at the wharves in Tataria either, here too there are delays in already inadequate shipping facilities. The transport lies idle for a long time in that same Naberezhnyye Chelny, in Yelabuga, Mamadysh, Bersut and other places. I visited the Kazan port elevator. There the unloading work is being done in more or less normal time. But by no means all reserves are being utilized. Thus, before my very eyes the work was halted for almost 30 minutes -- because of the change of shift, although it is possible to work continuously and save 4-5 hours at a time on unloading one Volga-Don vessel. Especially as we could see the next Volga-Don motor vessel already approaching the wharf.

Barriers to the flow of grain have been erected not only at the ports but also at railroad stations. Much grain has accumulated at Shemordan, Karatan, Kulanga and Bua on the Gorkiy line and at Aktach and Zainsk on the Ulyanovsk section of the Kuybyshev line. Here the reason is the usual formalism. The point is that the railroad workers, in accordance with their regulations, have distributed the monthly shipment norm equally over the whole of September. In other instances this is perfectly correct, but at the moment this rule is simply harmful to the harvest; for grain procurement must not be delayed by even a day: It must be urgently received in the next few days and not deferred until the end of the month. For this reason the urgent assistance of the Railway Ministry is also needed.

There would be less congestion on the harvest routes of Tataria if construction workers had handed over major capacities for grain storage as planned. It was planned to commission a 114,000-ton elevator in Burunduky last year. But the work has still not been completely finished. The RSFSR Rural Construction Ministry's Yuzhuralelevatorstroy has delayed the handing over of an important installation. It is the same story nearby in Buinsk, where an 84,000-ton elevator is being constructed. This is the real situation, although the Procurement Ministry talked complacently on the eve of the harvesting period of complete readiness to receive the new harvest....

SELSKAYA ZHIZN EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER HARVEST

PM161527 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Concern for This Year's and Next Year's Harvests"]

[Excerpt] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 81.1 million hectares in the country by the end of August, which is 69 percent of the sown area. Some 71 million hectares had been threshed, which is 88 percent of the area cut. Last week saw an increase of 14.6 million hectares in the threshed area, which is somewhat more than the previous week.

As is obvious from these facts, over one-third of the crops still remain to be harvested before the bad weather sets in. And in many places these are the most "difficult" fields. Farm leaders and specialists are called on to ensure that every hectare sown is cut and threshed to a high standard. Following the experience of the leading workers it is necessary to ensure the highly productive use of every combine, mowing machine and motor vehicle in the course of a day and to seek high yields from each unit's crew. The competition among recordbreaking combine operators started by Odessa workers must be expanded still more broadly in the concluding stage of the harvest and produce a tangible economic gain everywhere.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Orenburg region, where 4 million hectares have already been cut, are steadily gathering the grain. The machine operators have countered the caprices of the weather with skill and by maneuvering equipment. Over 1,000 combines and many motor vehicles have been transferred to the virgin land regions. The Pazhetnye brothers from the Pritokskiy Sovkhoz are setting a labor example. Ivan Kleymenov from Ostrogozhskiy Rayon and Leonid Prokhorevich's link from Kustanayskiy Rayon are working tirelessly on Voronezh territory. The harvesting and transportation complexes of Rayzan and Tomsk Oblasts and the Udmurt ASSR have set up a good pace.

At the same time, not all reserves and opportunities for completing the harvesting and grain procurement in an organized manner have been utilized everywhere. The grain harvest still remains to be gathered from over half the sown area on Smolensk, Kirov and Kalinin Oblast farms. The harvesting must be speeded up considerably in Chelyabinsk and Irkutsk Oblasts and in Krasnoyarsk Kray, where quite a good harvest has been grown this year. There is no denying that bad weather is holding up the work in several places. But his makes it all the more incumbent on us to account for every hour, to maneuver equipment and manpower skillfully and to sensibly combine direct combining with two-phase harvesting. In eastern regions it is advisable to cut low-grading areas with second growth in double windrows. The tour-of-duty method of work for unit crews and the multitrailer and stationary replacement methods of carting the grain from the combines must be widely applied.

The rural routes are unusually busy at present. Motor vehicles loaded with grain, potatoes, vegetables and fruit are speeding toward the elevators, storage facilities and reception centers. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Azerbaijan and of Volynsk and Ivano-Frankovsk Oblasts have already fulfilled the plan for the sale of grain to the state. A considerable quantity of grain has been delivered to the state granaries from the farms of the Kuban, the Don, Stavropol Kray, Moldavia and Belorussia, after fulfilling the plan the leading collectives are making additional dispatches and creating a reliable fodder stock. However, certain places are displaying insufficient activeness for replenishing the state's grain resources. This applies especially to many farms of Voronezh, Penza, Kurgan and Sverdlovsk Oblasts, where a considerable quantity of grain has accumulated on the threshing floors and its dispatch to the elevators is being delayed. The interests of the Food Program require kolkhozes and sovkhozes to increase the sale of durum and strong wheat, corn, peas, buckwheat, millet, rice and sunflower oilseed. There must be no delay in harvesting truck-garden crops and cucurbits. Vegetables, potatoes, fruit and grapes must be delivered to the cities and workers' settlements without interruption.

For beet growers and processing enterprise collectives a crucial stage of the work is beginning -- the harvesting of the root crops and the production of sugar. The first motor vehicles with the new crop of beet have arrived at the sugar refineries of Vinnitsa, Odessa and Cherkassy Oblasts. About 24,000 combines and over 19,000 loaders are ready for work in the Ukraine. And the plantations' soil loosening and weed clearing continue. As the practice of recent years shows, this increases equipment productivity and reduces harvest losses. In Moldavia, the Kuban and other places selective beet lifting is beginning. Work schedules must be compiled so that maximum use is made of the September potential for weight gain and sugar accumulation in the root crops.

In gathering this year's harvest farmers and all workers of the agroindustrial complex are called on to make the future grainfield their central concern. The level of the gross yields of grain and other products in 1983 and in the 5-year plan as a whole depends to a crucial extent on how quickly and how well the winter crop sowing, fall plowing and seed preparation are carried out. September is precisely the best possible time for all these jobs, and any deviation entails the threat of a grain shortfall and quality reduction.

The rainy summer has not helped the harvesting, but at the same time it has created good preconditions for the fall sowing. It is necessary to make full use of the favorable opportunities and actively lay a foundation for the harvest. This year over 41 million hectares will be sown to winter crops. They have already been sown on just over 11 million hectares. The last seeders have left the fields of Tataria, the Altay and Novosibirsk Oblast. The important work is drawing to a close in the Mari ASSR and in Kuybyshev and Kostroma Oblasts. Volgograd Oblast farms have sown over 1.7 million hectares to winter crops, which is in excess of the plan. The farms of Saratov Oblast are carrying out the sowing while taking account of scientists' recommendations and the current conditions, and they are applying mineral fertilizers as they sow. The areas sown to high-yield strains of rye are noticeably increasing. Sturdy shoots have appeared on early-sown fields in the country.

In mentioning the first weeks of the sowing on the farms we must not fail to note that in a number of places the optimum deadlines for and sometimes even the agrotechnics of sowing are being violated. The best time for the important work is being missed in Pskov, Bryansk; Kaluga, Moscow and Orlov Oblasts. And this is because they have not managed to clear the preyious crop in good time here and have still not completed soil preparation nor created the necessary conditions for highly productive work on the part of seeder collectives. References to the late harvesting and the bad weather cannot be seen as justification. The fall sowing must be treated just as responsibly as the spring sowing. Here, deadlines, agrotechnics and work quality are all equally important. Now that the sowing is shifting to the main winter crop areas -- the Central-Chernozem region, the North Caucasus and the Ukraine -- it is necessary to draw special attention to all these factors. It is also a matter of using the highest-yield strains of wheat and barley, ensuring the application of granular fertilizer in the drills during sowing and introducing a crisscross seeding method.

The fall plowing plays a great role in the struggle to obtain high yields of spring crops. When carried out promptly and carefully it noticeably improves the soil's nutritive and water systems, helps destroy weeds, pests and plant diseases and provides the opportunity to carry out the spring sowing in the best possible time. Understanding this well, after threshing the grain crops the leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes are gathering the afterharvest residues, breaking up the stubble and performing the fall plowing. In Bashkiria this work has already been carried out on almost 1.3 million hectares, which is over one-third of the plan. On most kolkhozes and sovkhozes, detachments of powerful tractors have been created, servicing arranged and round-the-clock working organized.

Unfortunately, this cannot be said about many farms of Kursk Oblast and the Kalmyk ASSR, where the harvesting is already ending but the fall plowing has not been carried out on even 1/10 of the area allocated for spring sowing. Stavropol Kray and Rostov Oblast are also behind with the plowing. The task everywhere is to increase the pace at which the soil is being prepared for the future grainfield. There are many methods and means of cultivating it, but their aim is essentially the same -- the fall-plowed field must be very fruitful and produce a guaranteed harvest. And this means that during the main cultivation the full quota of organic and mineral fertilizers must be applied and other agrotechnical measures must be performed in a complex, that is, the field must undergo capital repair. Only then will it produce returns.

Seeds are a genuinely golden harvest fund. This year it is possible to lay in a sufficient quantity both for winter and spring sowing and to prepare them for sowing at the warm time of the year. A great deal is being done in this regard in the Ukraine where, alongside the traditional strains, new varieties of what, rye, barley, buckwheat and rape are being selected. By the start of the last 5 days in August the k lkhozes and sovkhozes of Belgorod Oblast had fulfilled the plan for spring grain and pulse crop seed procurement by 88 percent. The figure for Lipetsk Oblast was 74 percent and for Ulyanovsk Oblast 61 percent, while the Kirov, Mari and Smolensk farms are only just getting down to this urgent task.

At the same time as the seeds are laid in they must be brought up to standard without delay and an attempt must be made to ensure that every quintal, as a rule, meets the demands of the highest sowing standards. It is necessary to carry out interoblast shipments and exchange operations on time and to try to ensure that farms are fully provided with seeds of durum and strong wheat, buckwheat, millet, sunflowers and grasses. The agronomists, who are the creators of the future harvest, are to a considerable extent responsible for the state of the seed stocks.

Competition is being mounted among rural workers on the fall fields under the mottos: "Gather and preserve everything that has been grown!" and "Prepare the next harvest today!" The duty of party organizations and agricultural organs is to mobilize the efforts of the collectives of the whole agroindustrial complex to successfully complete the harvesting and grain procurements, create the foundations for the 1983 harvest and carry out all the other urgent field tasks. Let each person at his own workplace weigh up his own contribution to the fulfillment of the country's Food Program and make it more weighty!

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON PRODUCTION -- Yesterday, a total of 19,556 tons of cotton were delivered to the republic's procurement centers. To date, a total of 170,889 tons of cotton have been collected in the republic, a figure which constitutes 14.01 percent of the state annual cotton production plan. The cotton harvesting machines collected 5,940 tons of cotton yesterday. To date, they have collected 25,940 tons of cotton, which is 3.15 percent of their annual plan. Meanwhile, fine-fiber cotton continues to be gathered. Yesterday, the republic's cottongrowers collected 3,138 tons of fine-fiber cotton. To date, a total of 30,000 tons of cotton have collected in the republic, which represents 11.19 percent of the annual plan for the production of this high quality cotton. Chardzhou, Tashauz and Ashkhabad Oblasts and Dalina Murgab have fulfilled the annual plan at 17.05 percent, 16.47 percent, 15.6 percent and 9.05 percent, respectively. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1515 GMT 15 Sep 82 GF]

KAZAKH CORN HARVEST -- Kazakh farmers continue harvesting corn. Over half of the produce of the Kazakh SSR has been harvested to date. The Kazakh farmers are determined to harvest over 28 million tons of corn and grain during the current season. By the end of the current 10-year plan period, the corn and grain harvest in the Kazakh SSR will total 31.5 million tons per year. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 9 Sep 82 GF]

EXPERIMENTATION CONTINUES ABOARD SALYUT-7

LD171128 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- A TASS special correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

Anatoliy Berezevoy and Valentin Lebedev are completing their eighteenth week on board the orbital station Salyut-7.

The flight programme of the past days included astrophysical and biological experiments, land and sea photography, technical experiments, maintenance examination of research equipment.

A new cycle of research has been carried out by means of an X-ray spectormetre for the detection of new galactic radiation sources. In keeping with the assignment of geologists, the cosmonauts were carrying out observation and photography of the Aral Sea and Balkhash Lake.

Today the cosmonauts are continuing experiments for the study of the earth's atmosphere with the use of an electronic photometre and registering cine and photographic equipment. The schedule for today also includes medical experiments, the tending of plants in outer space hot houses "oasis" and "svetoblok" (lightblock), physical exercises on a veloergometre and running track.

The on-board systems of the research complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-7 are functioning normally.

Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are feeling well.

The programme of work in orbit is being fulfilled successfully.

LAUNCHING OF EKRAN TELEVISION SATELLITE REPORTED

LD171216 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched Thursday another television satellite of the "Ekran" series in line with the programme of the further development of television broadcasting systems with the use of artificial earth satellites. Its onboard relay equipment ensures transmission of central television programmes within a decimetre waveband to a receiving network.

The satellite has been put into a near stationary circular orbit with the following parametres: distance from the Earth's surface -- 35,580 kilometres; the period of revolution -- 23 hours 46 minutes; inclination of the orbit -- 0.3 degrees.

Equipment installed at the "Ekran" satellite is functioning normally.

The "Ekran" satellite has the international registration index "Stationar-T".

LAUNCHING OF PROGRESS-15 FREIGHT SHIP REPORTED

LD180820 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS -- The automation freight ship Progress-15 was blasted off in the Soviet Union at 8 hours 59 minutes, Moscow time, today, in line with the programme of ensuring the further functioning of the orbital Salyut-7 scientific station.

The aim of the launching of the freight ship is to take to the orbital station consumable materials and various cargoes.

The Progress-15 ship was put into an orbit with the following parameters: The maximum distance from the surface of the earth is 258 kilometres; the minimum distance -- 195 kilimetres; the period of revolution -- 88.7 minutes; the inclination of the orbit -- 51.6 degrees.

According to the data of telemetric information, the systems aboard the automatic freight ship are functioning normally.

Freight Ship Docks

LD200830 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT Sep 82

["The Docking of Freight Ship" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- The automatic freight ship Progress-15 docked with the orbital manned complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-7 at 10 hours 12 minutes Moscow time today [20 Sep]

Mutual search, approach, mooring and link-up of the spacecraft were carried out on commands from the Mission Control Centre and with the help of on-board automatic devices. The processes of mooring and link-up were controlled by the crew of the orbital complex -- Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev. The freight ship was linked up with the station on the side of its instrument compartment.

The Progress-15 brought to orbit fuel for the joint propulsion unit of the station, equipment, apparatus, and materials for scientific research and for ensuring the work of life-supporting systems, as well as mail.

According to crew reports and telemetred information, the onboard systems of the research complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-7 -- Progress-15 are functioning normally.

Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev feel well.

UZBEK FIRST SECRETARY ON SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS

GF182056 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] At present, the scientific and technological fields in the Uzbek SSR are highly developed. Over 36,000 scientific scholars and teachers are currently working in about 300 scientific research institutes and university boarding houses in the republic. The first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, Sharaf Rashidov, stated the following in an address he delivered at the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum in Tashkent on 17 September.

The scientific organizations in the Uzbek SSR are fulfilling over [words indistinct] obligations every year by (?contributing to) production. In the light of this, the economic outcome totals over 600,000 million tanga [silver coin with the value of 20 kopecks] On the basis of [words indistinct], industry -- that is to say, the production of machinery and [word indistinct], the generation of power and the production in the electronics, chemical, mining and [word indistinct] fields -- is also developing at a rapid rate.

The plenum of the Uzbek Communists outlined the usefulness of scientific research and recommended ways and means of strengthening links between the scientific field and the field of production.